

# Override rescues financial aid

## Students to receive additional funding from Congress

By Cindy Miller

Congress gave \$217 million to College Financial Aid last Friday when it overturned President Reagan's veto of the Supplemental Appropriations Bill.

According to Summer Gambee, director of financial aid at the California State University Chancellor's Office in Long Beach, eligible students will be receiving additional funding and new payment schedules will be issued soon.

The \$14.2 billion bill provides funding for several federal agencies and programs through Sept. 30, the end of fiscal 1982.

"Congress had guts," said Lee Halterman, aid to Rep. Ron Dellums, D-Oakland, who voted to overturn the veto. "Whether it was a watershed against Reagan remains to be seen, but the override was certainly a very unusual occurrence."

"Education is the most important thing that the government can (support)," Halterman said. "People should go as far as they can go, they should never be limited by financial aid."

California's 22 Democrat representatives all voted in favor of the override, as well as two of the state's 21

Republican representatives.

Although the veto override was a victory for college students, prior cutbacks in financial aid are still in effect.

New regulations concerning Veterans Administration and Social Security benefits have caused many Pell (Basic) Grant recipients to lose their eligibility for aid in the 1982-83 school year.

According to SF State Financial Aid Director Jeffery Baker, Social Security and Veterans Administration benefits are now considered in determining eligibility for Pell Grant aid, and almost all students receiving VA money are not eligible.

"It is because Congress feels students are already getting money, and they shouldn't be getting aid from more than one source," said Baker.

"VA benefits are generally pretty good," Baker said, "but the Social Security recipient may suffer."

"He may receive just enough to knock him out of the Pell Grant program, but not enough to help him through school."

A VA recipient who is single and a full-time student may receive more than

See Pell, page 11



9:35 p.m., last night: as SF State students stream out of classes they flood the Muni platform, overflowing into the street at 19th and Holloway Avenues. "Stay out here long

enough and you'll see an accident," one would-be rider said, while another noted "Somebody's going to get killed out here." As streetcars run less often, riders take more risks.

By Richard Brucker and Michael Jacobs

## Feig responds to critics

By Rusty Weston

Kenneth G. Feig is making a name for herself as SF State's most controversial administrator since S.I. Hayakawa and best known writer and faculty member since Paul Goodman.

Feig's "Hitler's Death Camps: The Sanity of Madness," soon to be released in paperback by a large publishing house, has already gained her a reputation as one of the leading authorities on the Holocaust. In the past five years, she has also gained a reputation for her outspoken and unconventional work in the university administration. Some faculty have described her as arrogant.

Feig was the vice-president for ad-

ministration during those five years, in charge of non-academic facilities planning and plant operations. When she resigned from her post last summer, President Paul F. Romberg promptly dissolved the vice-president's office, leading her critics to speculate that this was divine retribution. Romberg asked Feig to continue planning for the university in a newly created Dean of Strategic Planning position. She has agreed to continue for one year.

Feig is an historian, a psychologist, an administrator, a planner, a professor and a humanist. She is friends with Gloria Steinem and enjoys telling anecdotes about Dianne Feinstein.

Her integrative approach to planning

is bold and new, far-reaching in its scope and overall implications for both students and faculty.

"In both a comparative and a real sense, the SF State physical environment is sliding into mediocrity," Feig wrote in April 1978.

In the first of a two-part interview conducted with Feig this past week, she discusses her own theories of planning and bureaucracies and what has gone wrong with university planning.

"People say to me that everything I do has something to do with Nazi Germany and I say that's absolutely wrong," said Feig. "But it is true, much of the images that I carry with me do

have some bearing with what I'm doing in terms of planning. And what happened in Nazi Germany. And I've been thinking about it a lot lately, so it relates."

Feig cracks open her window overlooking 19th and Holloway in the New Administration building, letting smoke from her Carlton cigarette billow outside. She will be 46 years old next week, and is concerned about her mother, who is recuperating from a heart ailment in Chinook, Montana, Feig's rural home town.

"Sometimes it's very difficult for me

See Feig, page 11

## AS votes out the student body

By Donna Cooper and Tim Carpenter

The more than 25,000 SF State students who are members of the Associated Students of San Francisco State University Inc. have been relieved of their membership in the corporation by the board of directors.

When the board amended the AS Constitutional bylaws this summer, it made itself the "total membership of the corporation," a move that may be in direct conflict with the constitution and the California Corporation Codes.

Michael Hone, a corporate law professor at University of San Francisco Law School, said the board's action directly violates the law.

"A non-profit, public benefit corporation cannot legally change the membership of the corporation without the knowledge and consent of the existing membership," he said.

The constitution defines "regular" corporation members as students attending SF State.

AS officers are elected annually by students in general elections to represent them in administrative negotiations and

to provide facilities and programs that meet their interests and needs.

Under the constitution, regular members "shall exercise all of the voting rights of this association."

According to the CCC, "a member has the right to vote on changes to the articles or bylaws."

The amended bylaws are intended to clarify the role of AS officers as a corporate board of directors and a student government, according to Rob Kamai, AS business manager.

"There has been some confusion about whether the board is two separate

entities," he said. "They have a problem there — they are two offices. The board has a responsibility to the students as a student government, and fiscal responsibility as a corporation."

According to the law, however, there is no confusion surrounding the role of the board. The AS was established as a non-profit public benefit corporation in 1944. The constitution of that corporation was ratified in 1961, and now defines the rules and procedures by

See Bylaws, page 11

## It's all in the family

# Bookies keeping it clean

By Lisa Swenarski

John and Michael Kelley (not their real names) are having a hard time keeping the family business. They've been in the hole the last two years and have borrowed money from friends, hoping their luck would change. Even their efficient bookkeeping, command of the adding machine and good relations with clients aren't enough to make their business prosper.

Because bookmaking is a gamble. Most small businessmen blame their slumps on inflation, unemployment or even the weather. But bookmakers can only pin it on the unexplainable good luck of their clients. Just one race can wipe out profits from two good weeks.

Every year, on the last day of racing at Golden Gate Fields, John thinks of quit-

ting. John is short, has a reddish face, light brown hair and bushy side burns. At 43, his blue Irish eyes are always smiling under his rust-colored cowboy hat.

Wearing jeans, an open, plaid shirt with his sunglasses hanging in the cleavage and a jacket so old and tattered it's hard to tell it's made of leather, John is sipping a bottle of Beck's beer in a Marina district bar he calls an extension of his living room.

"What a shitty week," he moans to his brother. "I'm awful fucking tired of it."

Michael, who is one year younger, a little taller, with the same blue eyes and wearing jeans, a flowered shirt and a gold chain around his neck, is much more optimistic.

"We're still better off than the guys that were in the paper last spring," he says, referring to 11 men arrested for bookmaking throughout the Bay Area.

Though more optimistic, Michael is paranoid. "He constantly scolds John and his wife for saying too much. Last week he had a pearl-white complexion but now has a fresh rash on his left cheek from his high blood pressure. In 1971 and 1972 he had two operations for

his ulcer.

But he says his health problems aren't from the business.

"I'm just high strung," he says.

The two brothers are from Boston where bookmaking is considered a trade. And that's just what they consider it.

"We are morally legitimate businessmen," John says. "We're just perpetuating the American way. It's capitalism in its purest form."

Michael's wife, a petite redhead with her hair cut like Twiggy and wearing jeans, a tweed jacket and cowboy boots, is a hotel cashier. She says most people mistakenly associate bookmaking with drugs, prostitution and the Mafia.

"We are just making a living," John says. "We go home to bed at night just like everyone else."

After five years in the business the two are still angry about the misconceptions they say people have of bookmakers.

"Calling us bookies is like calling a black man a nigger," says Michael.

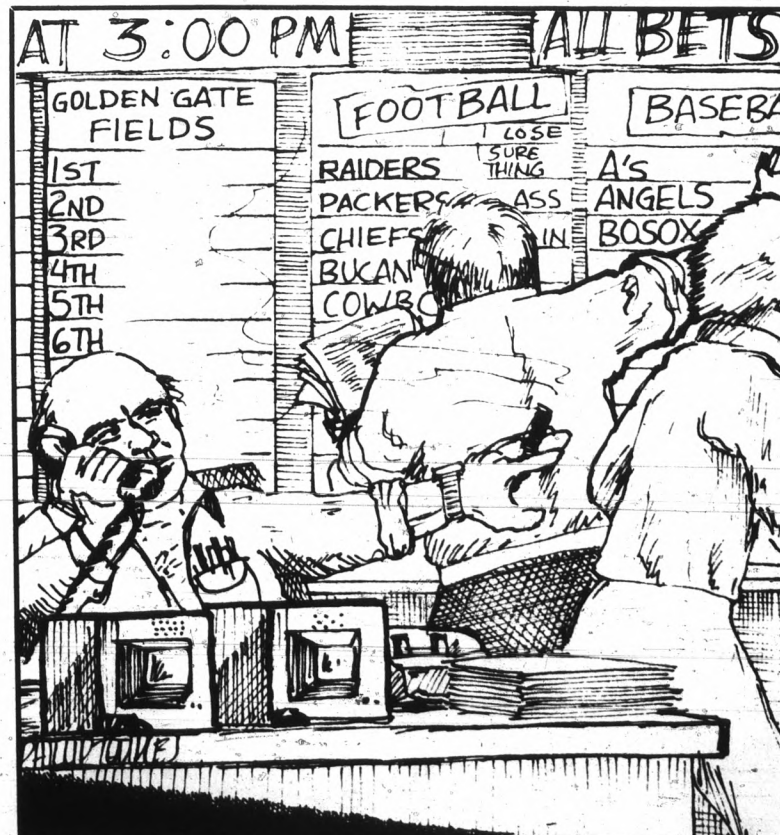
"Bookies are the ones that work in the slums and rough people up. We work on a different level than that."

John explains that they do not solicit business but that people seek them out. And they won't accept a bet in public or from someone who isn't a standard client.

"We screen potential clients like Macy's screens people for credit," he says. "If they have children we won't take them. They have to be able to afford to lose in order to bet with us. I don't want to know I took food out of a child's mouth. I want to sleep at night and I want the client to be able to sleep."

John says his father was a bus driver "when bus drivers didn't make much money." He would come home with empty pockets while the bookie's pockets were full. John told himself then he would never take money from a man like his father.

See Bookie, page 3





## No answer yet on recreation fee

By Phyllis Olson

No decision has yet been made to charge students with a fee for after-hours use of recreational facilities, according to Richard Westkaemper, dean of the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation (HPER).

Westkaemper said the reports, published earlier this week, that students would pay a fee was inaccurate and said he was "fairly confident" there will be no fee.

Members of the Associated Students have claimed they could have offered funding for the recreation program if the HPER would have submitted a budget request to AS last March.

In a letter to the editor of the Phoenix, AS Vice President Bruce Sherr and AS Legislature speaker, Glenn Merker asked a series of questions, beginning with why HPER did not request funds.

This was disputed by Westkaemper, who said the AS had decided to not fund the recreation program last year. However, the outcry by the students caused the AS legislature to reverse their decision, but with the stipulation that it would definitely be the last time they would provide the funding.

"Our people are of the disposition, that when you're told you won't be funded, there is no point in requesting," said Westkaemper.

The AS sends a memo to the people whose programs are funded by them as a reminder to submit their request for funds for the following semester. Westkaemper said he received no memo. P.E. chairwoman, Dr. Jean Perry, also said she did not get a reminder.

Merker and Sherr also questioned why the University's student service fee

didn't cover the recreation fund. Since there is no tuition, that fee goes for materials and supplies relating to academic programs, according to Westkaemper.

The representatives asked why other schools have their recreation programs funded from university sources and SF State does not. Unable to offer an answer, Westkaemper asked, "Can you compare the AS expenditures at SF State to AS expenditures at San Jose State or those at Stanislaus State?"

The two AS executives asked why HPER was "giving students the runaround" by sending them to AS after previously agreeing to look for alternate funding.

Westkaemper said, "I did not direct them to AS. The least of my intentions is to pressure the AS."

The dean added, "It appears appropriate that any student group who desires services from the fees they're paying could address the AS legislature for consideration."

The fee, Tuesday's Golden Gate claimed, would be charged to students for after-hours use of the gym, pool and weight room. Westkaemper said no decision had been made so far. "A recommendation was made for \$10 per semester, but I'm not very receptive about the idea."

Westkaemper intends to exhaust all his options before agreeing to a user fee. He is hopeful that with the larger enrollment at SF State this year, the AS will discover they have more money in their budget and can perhaps spare a little for the recreation program.

"We would suggest that as a possibility," he said, "but it would be the representatives of the AS who decide."

## Students ignore financial cutback

By Michael Bell

Apparently, large numbers of SF State students haven't heard of the widespread local, state and federal government cutbacks.

The number of financial aid applicants will soon pass last year's total of 11,800 — 51 percent of the student body population.

This compares with an estimated 41 percent who applied from the 19-campus California State University student population.

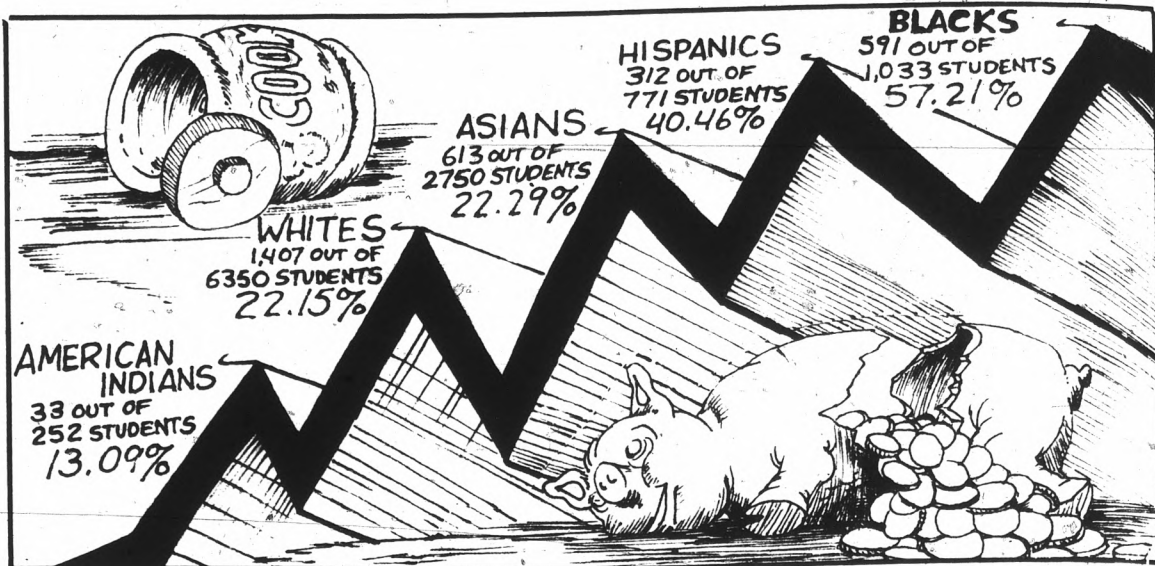
Financial Aid Office Assistant Director of Operations Jim Wood expects \$19 million in financial aid to be distributed this year at SF State, surpassing last year's total of \$18.5 million. As of the first week in September, \$16,404,683 had been distributed.

"We ended up this year a lot better than we expected," said Wood.

Meanwhile, about 300 of the pink Student Aid Report application forms continue to flow into the FAO each week.

Federal money in the form of Pell Grants was increased by \$155 this year to a maximum \$963. CSU officials recommended the change to offset system-wide registration increases. Fees at SF State jumped from \$118 to \$222 for students with six or more units.

The state also provided \$324,819 in \$100 grants to offset the registration hikes for 3,248 SF State students.



Data based on enrollment figures for Spring, 1982, and students with 12 or more units.

The grants were dispensed from a \$3.4 million fund set aside to aid needy students from the entire CSU system. The fund derives from revenue generated by the increase in registration fees.

Despite Wood's optimism, there have been serious cuts in available funds.

The sharpest reductions sliced \$326,000 off last year's Work-Study fund of \$1,867,000, and \$45,102 off the \$563,102 Educational Opportuni-

ty Program.

The largest single source of financial aid is channeled through the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. More than \$10 million in GSL money was loaned last year.

Students obtain GSL loans from banks and other lending institutions, with the federal government paying interest while the student is enrolled. Once out of school, the student pays 9 percent interest until the loan is repaid.

So far this year, 843 applicants have been ruled ineligible for campus-based financial aid — aid dispensed by the university.

Wood said the most common reason students are ruled ineligible is too high an income.

Because 30 percent to 40 percent of applicants make mistakes filling out their aid forms, the FAO continues to work on improving the design of the forms and instructions for filling them out.

## Tech school education falls short

By Sandy Welsh

More and more job-conscious students are eyeing the field of computer technology, but think four years at a university is too long to wait for a good job. Think again.

While vocational schools like Heald Institute of Technology, Control Data Institute and the Computer Learning Center might be a shortcut to immediate employment, your career could suffer in the long run.

"We prefer students who have a university education," said Katy Sween, a college recruiter for the Data Terminal Division of Hewlett Packard in San Jose. "We want students who have a broader background. Our company is flexible and mobile. We feel a student from a four-year university is more flexible too."

In the Bay Area, many schools offer different degrees and types of instruction in the computer field — from data processing to computer maintenance. Vocational schools are an especially appealing choice for students seeking sure-fire job training in about half the time it takes to get a college degree.

Heald, for instance, can train a student in some aspect of computer technology in 21 months, considerably less than the four years it usually takes to

earn a B.S. in Computer Science.

Lori Reed, an advising counselor at Heald, said it's the "down-to-basics" approach of Heald that is important to its students.

"The benefit of attending a school like Heald is that we take away the frills you would get at a four-year university," said Reed. "Employers don't care about the frills, they want someone who can do the job."

To this end, most computer schools offer their students personal advising and claim successful job placement services. Some businesses even recruit directly from these schools.

"We fulfill our promises," said Drina Marinch, director of finance and business at Heald. "We give excellent training and help them to be placed in jobs. The average starting pay is \$16,000 to \$20,000, and that's not bad."

One drawback is the cost of such training. Heald charges its students \$960 per quarter, compared to \$222 a semester at SF State.

But the biggest drawback with vocational schools may not become apparent until later. Students are trained to do

specific jobs, but are usually not taught other aspects of computers, and thus have less chance of promotion or advancement in the field.

"There are new discoveries coming up every day in the computer world, new problems to deal with," said Sween. "Someone with a B.S. in computer science has more potential. They won't need a lot of added schooling."

Peter Ladkin, a math and computer science lecturer at SF State, agreed. He said vocational computer schools are fine as long as they're accredited, but SF State's program offers more scope and better training.

"Dealing with computers, you need a certain amount of maturity," Ladkin said. "You need time and experience — 21 months is not long enough. It took me 21 months just to learn about the area of research I'm involved in."

"There is a lot of hands-on experience at technical schools. But you need the mental equipment to deal with problems. Our students get theory. They wouldn't learn that at a technical school."

Ladkin said students at SF State prob-

ably get as much hands-on experience as most prospective employers would require of a college graduate.

Heald still has its fair share of students recruited by such employers as Hewlett Packard and IBM, but both companies' recruiting offices said they prefer hiring someone with a four-year degree.

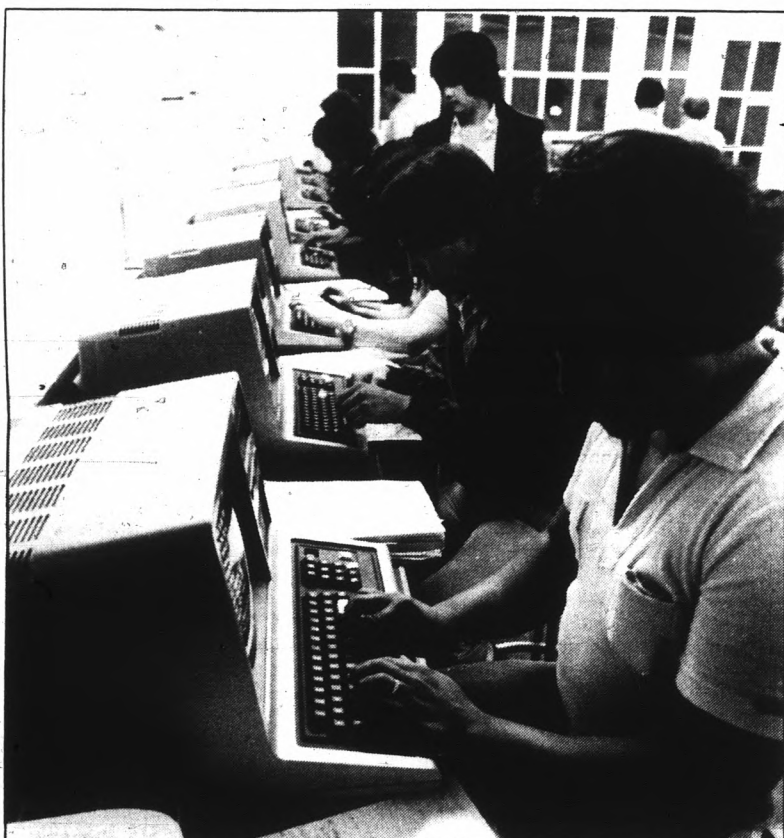
"We consider the others (students from technical schools), but we generally hire students with a four-year background," said Ron Olsen, college recruiter for IBM.

Even Heald's evening dean, John Lonacker, admitted it's difficult for Heald students to advance in the field without further training.

"We prepare students for immediate employment," said Lonacker. "Often they are looking to get into employment which will pay better than their current jobs do. If they are interested in advancement, they need advanced physics and other subjects we don't offer."

He pointed out that certain companies

See Computer, page 11



By Darrin Zuelow

Computer students banging on the keys at Heald Institute in S.F.

### HAVING TROUBLE IN FINDING A PART-TIME JOB?

COME TO THE CAREER CENTER'S BROWN BAG LUNCH FOR ASSISTANCE IN FINDING A PART-TIME JOB, TO GAIN SUPPORT, AND SHARE IDEAS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st  
12 NOON-1 PM

OLD ADMINISTRATION BUILDING 218  
PHONE: 469-1765 FOR INFO-SIGN-UP  
IN COOPERATION WITH THE JOB LOCATION & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM & THE CAREER CENTER



Morroe Watkins  
STONESTOWN  
561 Buckingham Way  
(Next To Post Office)

564-1221  
Like a good neighbor,  
State Farm is there.

State Farm Insurance Companies  
Home Offices: Bloomington, Illinois

### Welcome back SFSU Students...from

#### SUSAN'S TYPING SERVICES

I.B.M. MEMORY/ELECTRIC  
WORD PROCESSING

Doctoral dissertations, M.A., Research  
Papers, Term Reports, Charts and  
Tables, Outlines, Dittos, Literary writings,  
Tape Transcription, Foreign Language.

Personal And Confidential attention is given to all  
clients.  
PLEASE CALL FOR AN APPOINTMENT  
9 AM-12 MIDNIGHT, Mon.-Sun.  
349-8545

## MOPEDS

### SALES PUCH RENTALS

Accessories  
Parts • Repairs  
Open 10-6:00 p.m.  
Closed Monday

150 MPG  
Best Hill Climbers  
No License  
Required

**THE MARVELOUS MOPED**  
640 STANYAN ST. (NR. PAGE) 751-4100

## READ FOR SUCCESS

Successful businessmen and women consider The Wall Street Journal their mandatory daily reading assignment. You should too.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL  
and  
BARRON'S

### SPECIAL STUDENT RATES

Order through your professors who  
use these publications in class.



### The Foreign Service of the United States

America's diplomatic, consular, commercial, and overseas cultural and information services are seeking qualified candidates, especially women and minority group members. The Department of State and the other Foreign Affairs Agencies are strongly concerned about diversifying the Foreign Service and making it more representative of the American population. American diplomats are serving their country in 230 missions throughout the world in administrative, consular, political, economic, commercial and information / cultural functions. Salaries range from \$17,992 to \$36,475.

If you are interested in a challenging career, apply to take this year's Foreign Service exam which will be held on December 4, 1982. Application forms, which must be submitted by October 22, may be obtained by writing: FSO Recruitment Branch, Room 7104, U.S. Department of State, Box 9317, Rosslyn Station, Arlington, VA 22209-0317.

The Foreign Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer

**1982 Foreign Service Exam - December 4**



# Disaster—plan or panic?

## Rehearsals to perfect evacuations

By Maria Shreve

Enthusiastic students sit on the edge of their seats, eagerly awaiting their instructor's next witty remark, when a large, ruddy-faced man enters. He hands the unsuspecting faculty member a small white note that reads: "You have been selected to start a fire drill rehearsal. You have had an explosion and a fire; 100 percent evacuation is necessary."

The instructor leads a calm exit, using the stairways and going to the building's designated safe area.

If a fire or other disaster really did occur on campus, would we find out how many different ways 25,000 students could run, or would a well-organized evacuation take place?

To prevent panic, SF State has an Emergency Preparedness Plan. Designed by Environmental Health and Occupational Safety Coordinator Henry Queen (the man with the note), the plan has been circulated to deans, administrators and directors.

To facilitate the plan, Queen chooses instructors at random to participate in a drill.

"I plan on testing every building this semester, and during peak times of occupancy," he said.

The fire drills, or rehearsals, are as realistic as possible, according to Queen. During the rehearsals, "the engines will come rolling," he said. This helps the fire department familiarize itself with the campus. "The campus is complex, and I want them to know exactly where the building is."

"The purpose of the program is to define the problems, rehearse and make better for the next time," Queen said. The plan covers fire and earthquake evacuations, civil disturbances (riots and demonstrations), chemical leaks and explosions.

dean, John Miller, said that the fire drills are difficult for the fire department in the field. "Often, the fire department has to wait for the fire to start before they can get in," he said.

The 15th floor of Verducci Hall has "smelled like moldy sweat socks" for the last two weeks, according to residents, because of flooding caused by a leaky hot water valve.

The carpets on the south wing of the 14th and 15th floors became soaked the day before students moved in this fall.

Pattie Paris, a 15th floor resident, said, "We had to live with the windows open and we were freezing to death." Paris added that the smell has gradually



The arrows lead from University buildings to open areas on the University campus, which would be easily accessible, and relatively safe.

Each building has a coordinator, as well as floor directors. Each floor director is responsible for guiding disabled persons to the stairwells.

When an alarm is pulled, a telephone machine in the Public Safety Department records the exact location of the alarm box.

"You could compare our system to the more sophisticated systems in the downtown area," Queen said. All of the alarms were tested before classes started.

In a real fire situation people would evacuate into their designated areas, after helping disabled people exit first. A search and rescue team will then inspect each building in a "sweep pattern," making sure everyone has been evacuated and checking for injured people.

The DPS serves as the communications center, where decisions are made, staffs are activated and emergency action teams are organized. There are also certified office personnel — DPS officers, physical science and plant operations people — who are trained to operate breathing tanks.

A major problem at SF State is that students prop open the emergency exit doors with wooden wedges — "death wedges," Queen called them. The doors are designed to keep a fire out for two hours, but when the door is open, "the fire goes through, just like a chimney."

In the lowest basement level of the student union there are only two exits. Is this safe? Would the bustling lunchtime crowds be able to evacuate?

State Fire Prevention Engineer, Harvey Clausen, said, "That's all that's

necessary. Just two exits, unless there are over 600 people there."

Clausen said he's at SF State "at least once a month. It's in pretty good shape."

Queen described SF State as being "self-sufficient and self-supporting" and in a major disaster he doesn't anticipate help from the fire department for at least 36 hours. "The fire department probably couldn't even get to us," he said.

He said SF State also has community responsibilities because of its facilities — first aid, major medical, food, beds and showers. "The whole courtyard could be nothing but first aid victims," he said.

"People always panic," Queen said. "That's what's going to cause injuries and deaths. If the professors who lead the evacuations are calm, everyone else will be."

# Verducci flood makes stink

By Peter Brennan

The 15th floor of Verducci Hall has "smelled like moldy sweat socks" for the last two weeks, according to residents, because of flooding caused by a leaky hot water valve.

The carpets on the south wing of the 14th and 15th floors became soaked the day before students moved in this fall.

Pattie Paris, a 15th floor resident, said, "We had to live with the windows open and we were freezing to death." Paris added that the smell has gradually

gone away but the nickname of the floor, "The Swamp," has remained.

The water valve leaking was a result of the installation of thermostats in Verducci Hall. When the thermostats were installed, the contractors, Spenser & Sons, left a water pipe open, said Diane Roush, Verducci Residence Hall director.

According to Roush, the contractors "really rushed through it. Hundreds were installed in less than a week." She said the contractors wanted to get the job completed before the residents moved

in the following week.

Because of the flooding, the ceilings of the 14th floor were stained and the company has agreed to repaint them, according to Rich Miller, maintenance supervisor of the residence halls. The work will probably be done during the Christmas break, he said.

The water leaking between the floors caused no structural damage, Miller said.

"The only significant damage could have been if the water leaked down the elevator shaft and screwed up the elec-

trical system. But the flood wasn't near the elevator," said Miller.

The flooding "affected five or six rooms — about 10 people," said Roush. "But they moved in right away although they had to live with wet floors," she said.

Roush said the dorm installed the thermostats because previously students could not regulate the temperatures in their rooms.

"The entire building was regulated by one thermostat. If your room was too hot, you opened your window. It was a big waste of energy," said Roush.

# Trujillo defense seeks new location for trial

By Lisa Swenarski

Remie Trujillo, charged with murdering two SF State students on campus last semester, asked to have his trial moved to another county to ensure him an unprejudiced jury.

Gregory Pagan, Trujillo's public

defender, said he submitted 21 pages of newspaper articles with the motion of change of venue to prove the publicity would cause an unfair trial by prejudicing any potential jurors.

"I don't expect the change of venue to be granted," Pagan said. But if it's not granted, he said, the publicity will still be

an appealable issue if Trujillo is convicted.

If the change of venue is denied by a judge at a hearing next week, Pagan will seek a writ of mandate, including a request that the trial be postponed so that an appellate court can review the Superior Court's decision.

If the court decides to review the case, the Oct. 4 trial could be postponed several months. If the change of location is granted, the trial would be moved out of the Bay Area, possibly to Los Angeles, where Trujillo accumulated his prior criminal record, including six felonies.

# Gov. expected to sign bill to ban drug paraphernalia

By James Turner

Bongs, roach clips, tooters and stash cans — if you are currently in short supply of these or any other drug paraphernalia, you had better buy up quick.

The sale of these and other such drug accessories will probably soon be outlawed in California under Senate Bill 41, already passed by both the state Assembly and Senate. Gov. Edmund G. Brown is expected to sign the bill into law by the end of the month.

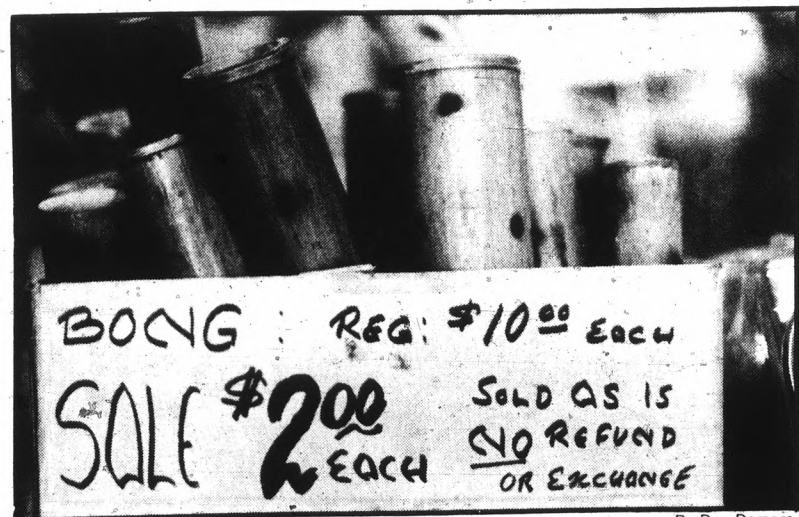
"We wouldn't allow a corner store to sell information on how to rape or murder someone, so why should we allow them to sell paraphernalia that promotes the use of illegally controlled drugs?" said Kay Lentz, aide to the bill's sponsor, state Sen. Newton Russell, R-Glendale. "It's the same thing."

According to Lentz, Russell's bill is modeled after an act drawn up by the federal Drug Enforcement Agency that bans the sale and manufacture of drug paraphernalia. The DEA act has already been passed by 34 other states and was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court earlier this year.

The bill's passage, which Russell called a "victory for the people of California," is expected to close down shops that sell only drug paraphernalia.

"We'll still be here," even if the bill becomes law, said an employee of the Underground Head Shop in San Francisco, who declined to be identified.

"We just have to take down the obvious things, like mirrors that say 'caine' on them — things that are obviously labeled," he said. "Everything else has a legitimate use, like for tobacco."



These items at the Underground Headshop are priced to sell before legislation bans such paraphernalia.

"We will abide by anything that is passed," said another head shop employee, Skip Swanland of Headlines on Polk Street.

An immediate court challenge is expected from opponents of the bill, but since the act has already been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, Lentz said it should withstand the challenge.

The bill was opposed by the California Progressive Businesses Association, whose membership is mostly head shops; the American Civil Liberties Union and NORML, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws. But according to Lentz, support for the bill was so overwhelming that the Assembly and Senate were

swayed to vote in its favor. "It was the most broad-based cross-section we could have imagined," she said.

She said the bill's biggest supporter was the Committee Against Drug Abuse, which is sponsored by many national, state and local parent groups.

Other backers included the California Medical Association, the California Farm Bureau, the California Chapter of the National Organization for Women, the National Nurses Association, and nearly every school board in the state, according to Lentz.

As for Gov. Brown's final approval, Lentz said, "We feel assured he will sign" by Sept. 30.

# This Week

## Monday

Monday night Football can be seen on a large videoscreen every week at 6 p.m. in the Union Depot, free of charge.

## Tuesday

The Depot presents full-length feature video movies at 5 p.m. every week.

## Wednesday

Huey Lewis and the News will perform two dance concerts at 1 and 3 p.m., on Sept. 22 in the Barbary Coast. The show costs \$4 for students and \$5 general admission.

## Thursday

The Depot presents a live music series every week. Tonight the new wave band Manz will perform at 5 p.m. "Ragtime," starring James Cagney will be shown tonight and tomorrow, at 4 and 7 p.m., for \$1.50 per student and \$2 general admission, in the Barbary Coast.

## Friday

Repeat showings of "Ragtime," at 4 and 7 p.m. in the Barbary Coast tomorrow. Also, SF State's Theatre Department is producing its first major musical of the semester. "Side by Side by Sondheim" will be performed at 8 p.m. Friday and Saturday and at 2 p.m. Sunday in the Little Theatre in the School of Creative Arts. Admission is \$2.50 and \$3 for students; and \$3.50 and \$4 general admission.

## Saturday

"Side by Side" by Sondheim at 2 p.m. in the Little Theatre. Also, for any beat poets and poetry lovers, the Poetry Center is sponsoring a talk by Michael McClure Saturday at 3 p.m. at the Old Spaghetti Factory, 478 Green St. in North Beach. Admission is \$1.

## Sunday

"Side by side" by Sondheim at 2 p.m. in the Little Theatre.

## Lunchtime

To keep the lunch hour alive, Student Union Programs features rock and roll and comedy video tapes from noon to 2 p.m. daily in the Barbary Coast.

## Art Gallery

People interested in the fine arts should check out the Art Gallery on the basement level of the Student Union. Richard Gilles' "Black and White Photography" is on display through September 23. The gallery is open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. weekdays, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays.

# GE requirement revives class

By Stephen Robitaille

The Philosophy Department is in the midst of an upsurge of student interest sparked by a 533 percent increase in the size of its Critical Thinking classes.

The course, one of seven classes that satisfies the critical thinking requirement of the General Education Program, reversed a six-year trend of declines in philosophy enrollments and declared majors.

"Students who have taken the course are discovering they like philosophy," said Department Chairwoman Anita Silvers. "They're saying, 'I took Critical Thinking and want to take another course.'"

Peter Wong, a pre-law major who took the class and is now enrolled in Critical Thinking II, found the training in logical thinking and argument construction useful.

"It's good preparation for law school," Wong said. "It helps me understand the nuances of thought and logic."

Computer science major Michael Lee took Critical Thinking because it would be useful in understanding scientific reasoning.

"It had an excellent reputation," Lee said. "I'm also interested in the philosophy of the scientific method."

In the fall of 1980, before the GE Program went into effect, Critical Thinking classes had 135 students in five sections. This semester there are 24 sections with a 720-student limit — and all sections are over-enrolled.

"It's not just the Critical Thinking sections that are crowded, either," Silvers said. "Last fall, the Formal Logic class only had 13 students. This semester we have 30."

Enrollment in all philosophy classes last semester was 1,191, a 24 percent in-

crease over fall, 1980.

During the late 1970s, student interest in philosophy waned. Between 1975 and 1981, class enrollment fell 22 percent. During that time, the number of undergraduate majors went from 76 per semester to 50, graduate student enrollment shrank from 65 to 16, and philosophy professors taught computer science courses on the side.

"Students were more job-oriented and weren't as politicized as in the time of the student strike," said Russell Kahl, who helped set up the Critical Thinking class in 1976.

The Critical Thinking requirement has been "crucial" to the enrollment according to Robin Assali, who teaches both the introductory class and Critical Thinking II.

"Philosophy departments traditionally don't give a damn about enrollments, Assali said. "They haven't made (the subject) enticing for students."

Assali also credited philosophy classes in feminism, art and science for showing students the concrete application of what often was seen as an esoteric subject.

"Students were not sure if talking about whether you exist or not was important," Assali said. "Now we are using these classes in a practical sense."

Silvers thinks the resurgence of the Philosophy Department is partly due to the training students get in analyzing organizational systems, something that can mean jobs after graduation.

"By improving flexible reasoning skills, students can better compete in a rapidly changing job market," Silvers said. "Learning a range of methodologies that apply across all disciplines may be more productive than learning a technical skill that will be obsolete in a few years."

## Bookie Continued from page 1

They have about 30 customers, ranging from bankers, lawyers and policemen to plumbers, seamen and even an ex-minister. Each client has his own betting patterns — some will always bet \$2 and some will always bet \$20. If one makes a bet that is out of character, John and Michael will question him. Their customers are only allowed to bet higher on televised games.

Earlier in their career, when they were working for another bookmaker, they had their most outrageous customer — a man they called "ABC." He met Michael in a bar and said he was interested in some action. He was a friend of a friend named "Ten Grand Patty," so Michael said "okay." The man would bet \$2,000 a day and never on a favorite, losing the money he inherited from a former employer in a shoe store. Michael was amazed and at the same time thrilled by the good fortune.

When Michael finally asked ABC why he bet the way he did, he said, "All my life I wanted to break a bookmaker" but after several months he gave up.

The Kelleys get most of their customers through friends or clients. They start off on a business relationship and usually become good friends. They look after some of their elderly clients by driving them to their medical appointments and taking them out to lunch.

John has been "pinched," or busted, twice by the police, and Michael has once. They were both caught in the early 70s and John's second arrest was last year when the estranged wife of a customer found his phone number and turned it in.

"People don't look out for their bookmaker's safety," Michael complains. "If they're caught, they should take the one year probation rather than turn in their bookmaker."

John was one of 30 to 35 bookmakers arrested last year by the San Francisco Police Department.

The two say the police know every move they make and can arrest them any time. And there is no such thing as a payoff in San Francisco. "You offer a cop \$5 and you'll get five years," Michael says.

But only Michael worries about getting caught. His wife worries about his health problems more than the business. And John says he worries about nuclear annihilation more than anything else.

Their biggest problem when they get arrested is finding a good attorney. "When they find out you're a bookmaker they think you've got a lot of money so they triple the fee," Michael says. John paid an attorney \$1,000 last year to handle his case and ended up with a \$200 fine, a suspended sentence and two years probation — the same punishment he and Michael received for their arrest 10 years ago.

Bookmaking is the only charge for which they can be prosecuted. When a bookmaker is arrested, one of the first things checked is his tax records. Though the Internal Revenue Service estimates bookmakers evade as much as \$3 billion a year in federal taxes, the Kelleys are all paid up. They only lie on their forms when they state their occupation as "financial consultant."

Besides lawyers, the Kelleys say landlords also charge them more when they find out what their business is.

"We're paying \$400 a month in rent for our office where we should be paying \$200, and it's not even a place you'd want to live in," says Michael. They estimate they've had more than 50 offices during their 11 years of business, because when things get hot, they change locations.

Not all of their landlords have taken advantage of them. One lady who rented them an apartment on Golden Gate Avenue would warn them when there was trouble. When the police arrived one day she immediately tipped John off, and he was able to burn the evidence

before the police knocked down the door.

In 1973, when they could really feel the heat, it "was nerve-racking just to transport the sheets (the paper the bets are written on)." So they rented two apartments in the same Pine Street building — one on the fourth and on the fifth floor. John went to get the PG&E bill one day and walked right into the police. He said he was just there to visit a lady friend. When asked for her name, he said he couldn't give it because she was a socially prominent married woman and it would ruin her reputation.

That kind of luck has been running out for the two brothers. They now take in an average of \$1,000 in bets a day, and end up giving most of it back. Their clients bet about twice a week, calling the well-hidden phone number, giving their code name, the number of the horse and the amount of their bet. They had to lay off the high rollers because they never accept a bet they can't back up. They steered clear of the 49ers at the end of last football season because they knew everyone would bet the niners, and they didn't want to take a bath like the other bookmakers.

Bets are taken mostly on horses and some football, though they'd like to stay away from sports since they aren't that profitable. But like most businessmen, they're out to please the clients. "We'd accept a bet on frog jumping in Calaveras County to accommodate a good customer," says Michael. Despite the interruptions by the cops and the times when they're losing money, the two said they would find it difficult to work a legitimate job.

"I don't want to punch a time clock," Michael says. "And I like the thrill and the hours of bookmaking."

They work anywhere between one and 10 hours a day, depending on the action





## Plaintiff fights on Court kills blacklist suit

By Don Watts

The courts have effectively killed the infamous 10-year-old, \$15 million "blacklist" suit against Ronald Reagan and S.I. Hayakawa for their actions following the SF State strike of 1968-1969, but don't be surprised if it somehow ends up back in court.

The class-action suit was filed in 1972 by Charles Jackson, an officer of the Black Student Union at the time. He charged the 1969 State University Board of Trustees, including then SF State president S.I. Hayakawa and governor Ronald Reagan, with civil rights violations, such as blacklisting faculty and students from getting university jobs and giving them improper disciplinary proceedings.

"What happened was the man (Hayakawa) was able to come out here and do a lot of crazy shit, like blacklisting people, and nobody could hold him accountable.

"If you can't hold a person account-

table through the law, then you put a person in the predicament of enforcing his own rights. To do that, the citizen has no alternative except to get a gun and take the task upon himself."

In their recent August 3 decision, the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals held that Hayakawa, Reagan and company were not liable for damages because they had only been sued in their "official capacity" and not as "individuals." Such "official capacity" actions are protected under the 11th Amendment to the state Constitution.

The Appeals Court did, however, hold that students and faculty disciplined for alleged strike activity are entitled to hearings in District Court to determine if their civil rights were violated. But even if the court finds that such violations did occur, the students will only be entitled to having their school records expunged, not to any money damages.

On two prior occasions, the case was dismissed in District Court, prompting charges by Jackson of a "judicial cover-up."

Peter Pursley, an attorney for the plaintiffs and himself an alleged victim of the "blacklist" while working as a psychology instructor at SF State, believes the 308 people allegedly blacklisted are still entitled to their day in court.

"They (SF State administrators) had

hearings and so forth, but they had no evidence on which to discipline people. They basically disciplined people because they showed up at a peaceful rally," Pursley said.

The rally ended when the police arrested 425 demonstrators.

Pursley said that the administration's subsequent disciplinary hearings were based entirely on police reports, a practice that was ruled unconstitutional by the California Supreme Court.

Pursley is upset the Appeals Court threw out the damage claim, but he vows to fight on despite the setback.

"We're preparing a petition (before the 9th Circuit Court) on the limited question of whether the suit can be maintained against the defendants, and in particular Hayakawa, in his individual capacity."

Pursley said this issue can only be pursued if he can prove the Appeals Court acted in error, or reversed itself from a previous ruling.

"We're going to go back and show them that this ruling conflicts with their own case law that was handed down in earlier cases."

He refused to speculate just how long this might take.

Jackson originally filed the suit after finding a list in the desk of the Associated Students president containing the names of students and faculty who participated in the strike. He also

refuses to give up the fight.

Although Jackson's name was removed from the lawsuit in 1972 on a technicality, he, more than anyone else, has fought for a day in court to expose what he sees as a "judicial cover-up" to protect Hayakawa and Reagan.

"Their (the state's) whole tactic was to drag it out to wear us down."

"What they thought would happen was that after eight, nine or 10 years Reagan and Hayakawa would be dead and no one would be interested in what they'd done," said Jackson. "But what happened was just the opposite. The both became more prominent and the court was in a panic trying to figure out how to get out of this."

"I'm convinced there has been a judicial cover up of the entire lawsuit," he said. "I'm convinced there is no reason whatsoever that this case should not have gone to trial, other than that it was politically turned around."

Jackson is upset enough to have taken out an \$850 ad in this week's edition of the Phoenix telling his side of the story. He intends to follow up this week's ad with at least two more.

Jackson hopes the ads will generate enough interest to spark a full Congressional investigation.

"The next step is to knock on the doors of Congressmen Burton, Dellums and others to bring this matter to the full attention of Congress."

The cover of a 1968 issue of the Berkeley Barb, one of the Bay Area's most notorious underground newspapers, characterized the turmoil of SF State in the 1960's.

**Guitar Studios Inc.**

(Open Even's & Sundays)

**Professional Teaching Staff**

**Student & Concert Guitars**

**Methods, Sheets & Folios**

**386-0395**

1433 Clement St. - S.F.

### CLASSIFIEDS

#### TYPING-SERVICES

TYPING, EDITING, WORD PROCESSING. Student, teacher discounts. Special resume service. Quick, meticulous, confidential, supportive, convenient to campus. Specialists in academic work, particularly theses and dissertations. More Than Typing, 664-TYPE.

SELECTRA TYPING, UNLIMITED. IBM self-correcting machine. Professional, fast, reasonable. Accuracy guaranteed. Rush jobs OK. In business since 1975. Call 641-7729.

WORD PROCESSING—Term papers, etc. Letter Quality. Reasonable rates. Sal Merck Services, 753-5753.

WOMEN!! How much do you know about birth control? Have you ever heard of a Cervical Cap? Available at 3 Bay Area clinics. For information call 444-5676 or 825-7900.

LICENSED TUTOR \$2/hr. Arithmetic through Calculus. General and Organic Chemistry. Physics. Career Counseling is available at a higher fee. 786-2401.

10% SEPTEMBER DISCOUNT. AMELIA EARHART'S TYPING SERVICE. Theses, papers, manuscripts, resumes. Expert editing. Electronic equipment. Ten minutes from campus. Fast. Call 665-0236 anytime.

MODELS ACTORS DANCERS. Excellent Photography is now close to campus. Reasonably priced. G.E.T. Photo Studio, 34th Ave., Sloat Blvd. Call 664-3900.

Eating Problems? Affordable evening group therapy treatments for men and women unhappy with eating habits: bingers, over-eaters, anorexic eaters with vomiting or laxative use. Elaine Lonergan, LCSW-8734, author of Group Intervention: Clinical faculty, U of California; Patricia Stamm, M.D., specializing in eating disorders contact Dr. Stamm for screening appointment at 285-3310.

BARBARA'S SECRETARIAL SERVICE. Fast and accurate. Term papers, theses, resumes etc. Located near university. \$1.50 per page. Days/eves., 564-0827.

KIM'S TYPING SERVICE. Student of SFSU. Theses, term papers, etc. Call Mrs. Kim after 3 pm, 681-5196, \$1.25/page.

LEARN TO FLY. Increase personal productivity and value to employers. You CAN afford it. Challenging and FUN. 479-2136, 10 pm-12.

#### FOR SALE

JEEPS, CARS, PICKUPS from \$35. Available at local Gov't. Auctions. For Directory call (805) 687-6000 Ext. 2663. Call refundable.

Fiat 1972, 124 Spyder convertible. Good condition. 5 speed. AM/FM cassette. Call Karen: 697-8454 evenings and weekends, 469-2085 weekdays.

'73 VW Bug. Runs good, Good body. Eves. (415) 931-5290, Days (408) 262-2100 x2296.

1975 VW Rabbit Snr. New brakes, good condition, \$2,000. or B.O. Call Currelle, 821-9881.

1975 VW Rabbit excellent cond. only 43,000 miles. New carburetor. New battery. \$2,500 or B.O. Call Janet, 584-1363 after 6 pm.

#### ROOMMATES

Student, 32, working, seeks room in friendly, quiet household. Available October or November. Non-smoker, Judy, 621-8654.

Mature, clean, responsible grad. student to share Richmond Flat. Light, quite, studios household. \$325. 19th/Fulton. 621-8654.

#### PERSONAL

PAUL MILLER: Hang in there and get well. (Already?) Love, From your S.F. Phoenix fans.

I love your socks too but do you have to wear them every day? Love, Toots. XXOX

To my man DJ: HAPPY BIRTHDAY! Love you just the way you are—imperfect, but good. Geisha

Hey A. Are there Ariesians in the Hills? Ask Fulton. Keep up the 34%. The obsequious writer.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS

TALK WITH EMPLOYERS OCTOBER 6th.

If you're interested in International Business, the Student World Trade Association is for you. General meetings held Tuesdays SUB114 3:30.

Ski Aspen Jan. Break. \$488. includes Air, 6 days lifts, condo. JAN. 8-15. call 886-2028 or 469-1818.

Students over 60. Discussion group forming now. Contact Dr. Cummings. Student Health Services. ext. 1251.

Come and meet other re-entry students at a Brown Bag lunch held on Wednesday noon to one in room 228 OAD.

The best campus secret. Rising Spirits cafe at Ecumenical House, 19th & Holloway, open 8:30 am, variety of coffees, teas, pastries, bagels.

Teach someone to read. Earn 3 to 6 English units. For more info. Call ext. 1487, Lib 432.

Yes on Prop 12! What is it? It may be the beginning of the rest of your life. FREEZE now.

Urgent: FREEZE the Arms Race, Mondays 5:30 pm, Rising Spirits Cafe, SFSU. FREEZE campaign for world survival meet now for peace.

Pre-Med, Pre-Dent, Pre-Vet-Pre-Pharm, 1st Club Meeting, Tues. Sept. 21st., 12-1 Club Meeting, we can help you get into Med-School.

# WELCOME to Miller Time



# Opinion

Editorial: Jeff Glorfeld

## Setting priorities in the nuclear age

Happiness. We all want it. Our age has been called the "me generation," characterized by an obsession for instant gratification.

In this "I want it now" world, living the student life, we seem to be putting our time into a long-term account hoping for a good return on our investment. We hope the decisions we've made choosing careers pay off. Picking the right career will allow us to gain the most happiness for the longest time.

For those of us working hard at school now and getting few tangible immediate rewards, dreams of what the future could hold may be what keeps us going — finding time for classes, study, work and perhaps even sleep.

The noises of nuclear sabers rattling coming from our nation's capital are frightening to me. I need to know there will be a world for me to enter when I get out of school. Talk of "acceptable casualty counts," and "prevailing in a nuclear confrontation" doesn't sound like the workings of rational minds.

In the September 1982 issue of "Omni" magazine, Gregory Benford, a professor of physics at University of California at Irvine writes disparagingly that "the current superpower shouting match over arms reduction assumes that fewer warheads means greater safety."

He continues: "Post-World War II rhetoric has concentrated on two unsatisfactory choices: an offensive arms race versus the No Nukes oversimplification. Is there another choice, a third escape hatch? Yes: a defensive arms race."

Benford goes on to describe a scenario of satellites orbiting the earth, capable of shooting down enemy warheads before they strike the United States. "This isn't pipe-dream technology," he writes. "It's a real possibility."

In conclusion, Benford writes, "It is time to quit deploring all arms races. We should distinguish between suicidal arms races and shrewd offensive ones. True, they all cost money. True, mankind would be wiser to negotiate a way out. But 37 years (the longest unbroken strategic peace in several centuries) has not given us any idea of how to do that. Mankind will continue to arm, if history is any guide. Let's do it intelligently."

The opposite side of the coin is represented by columnist Pete Hamill, writing in the San Francisco Chronicle's "This World," Sept. 5, 1982.

Hamill writes: "Since 1946 we have squandered billions of dollars in an attempt to squish Communism. Reagan and the conservatives still think those stupid wars were good things; in the debate over the \$96 billion tax increase, Reagan never offered to cut the defense budget. He would rather force restaurant owners to rat on their waitresses about their tips."

Some of us believe the greatest victory over the Communists will be scored when the United States demonstrates that it has eradicated poverty, injustice, crime, drug addiction and welfare here at home. In that fight, Reagan has quit on his stool.

What does all this mean? It means that we, as a species, have two basic choices. We can give in to the prevailing thought that we are antagonistic, warlike creatures doomed to live forever under a cloud of fear and suspicion, not to mention armed space stations.

Or, we can resist the urge to destroy ourselves and strive for social progress. This progress can take the form of fighting to eliminate the evils mentioned by Pete Hamill.

There is a very serious problem in the White House. The congressional veto of President Reagan's budget illustrates the scope of the problem.

Congressmen, elected by the people, must be responsive to their constituents. By rejecting the President's budget, Congress demonstrated a concern that the economic priorities expressed by Reagan aren't necessarily in the best interests of the American public.

Reagan's promise to not let Congress get in the way of what he is going to do with the budget shows complete disregard for the function and the purpose of the democratic process.

If we continue to send messages to our elected officials we can keep the public movement against Reagan going. The Blues Brothers, Jake and Elwood Blues, were on "a message from God." I seriously doubt that Reagan is.



**fish wrap**  
**Danny Jong**

## Automated tellers — my love story

Driving to 19th and Geary, I fantasized about the object of my deepest affection. The memory of soft touches and gentle caresses excited me to drive faster to my first love, my source of joy and relief — my Automated Teller Machine.

Automated Teller Machines, or ATMs, are machines the banks install outside their buildings so customers can bank conveniently and speedily at any time of the day. They are variously known as Express Stops, Versatellers, Instant Tellers, and so on. Most banks have them these days.

Arriving at my bank I discovered, to my despair, that a line worthy of the Problem Center had formed in front of the ATM. So, being reared a good citizen, I took my place at the end of the line. During my time, I reviewed past lives and loves, the most interesting among them being the relationship I have with ATMs, those financial and technological wonders.

Herewith, then, are but a few of those humble thoughts on my endless search for truth, justice and a good rebound:

1. I hate it when people decide to write their deposit slips only after reaching the ATM. Chances are you're at the end of the line when the dummy at the front is adding up 15 checks for deposit.

Why don't they do their addition before reaching the ATM? These people lack a certain quality called foresight. People without foresight do not deserve ATM convenience. They deserve devalued pesos.

2. Murphy's Law, Jong Corollary I — If you're next in line, the ATM will a) run out of money, b) start gobbling customer cards, c) close, d) all of the above.

3. Murphy's Law, Jong Corollary II — If you're using the ATM, it will a) run out of money, b) start gobbling customer cards, c) close, d) all of the above.

4. People who make 37 ATM transactions at a time ought to do their business at bank offices. They're probably the same people in the express line at the supermarket with 18 items when the sign says "not more than 10 items." Why do they do it? Because they feel like it, I guess.

5. Murphy's Law, Jong Corollary III — the person at the machine forgets his secret number, so he tries again and again until the machine eats his card. Some machines will not return cards after three unsuccessful secret code entries for security reasons. In this case the person tries different codes twice. If that fails, he cancels the transaction and begins again. This allows him to try as many times as he likes without losing his card.

6. Afterthought to Corollary III — I hate it when people forget their secret codes. They keep punching in the wrong codes, cancelling their transaction and starting over again. Move aside folks. Let those with undamaged brain cells get their money.

7. Murphy's Law, Jong Corollary IV

## Weird neighbor

### The screaming, nude fat lady of the Fillmore

In this, the second in a series on peculiar neighbors, Phoenix shows you a side of San Francisco life not regularly reported in the major media.

By Ken Maryanski

Coming from Detroit, where the idea of perversion is an employed person driving a foreign car, I wasn't prepared for what was about to transpire that cold, foggy night in the Western Addition.

It was a typical Friday night in North Beach — wine at Little Joe's, dark beer at the Savoy Tivoli, chow mein at Sam Wah. As my roommate and I stumbled up the steps of our sleazy Fillmore Street apartment building, we were tilted out of our stupor by some commotion going on inside.

As we reached for the door, a ton of flesh came flashing out into the street. We reeled around to see a completely nude, 300-pound woman, covered with vaseline, rolling around in the middle of

the thoroughfare, shouting "don't you ever do that to me again." A few seconds later our upstairs neighbor, clad only in Fruit of the Looms, came panting out to view his apparently upset houseguest. One look and he vanished into the bowels of the rat-infested building.

Well, it didn't take long for the police to respond to this jolly bit of perversion (or perverted bit of jolly, depending on how you look at it). They arrived to hear her blurring "They're going to take my son away." She probably was right on that one. Anyway, the police grilled us on the perpetrator of this fleshy incident. As good neighbors, and fearing retribution from God-knows-what lurked about upstairs, we clammed up.

To this day, we wonder what our neighbor really did to this poor, innocent woman. Maybe he put on a Slim Whitman record. Or maybe she just slipped through his fingers.

This is a true story. Phoenix is dying to hear about your weird neighbors.

## Letters Complaints

Editor,  
 In the most recent issue of the Golden Gater the Associated Students was attacked for "dumping" the recreation program for students at the gym and pool. I think there was a story missing from the Gater.

● Why do you suppose the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation never brought forward a request for funds from the AS when they were supposed to last March? Doesn't Dean Westkaemper know about budget processes?

● Why doesn't the university, which is charged with implementing a student services fee over 15 times the AS fee, fund any recreation programs on the campus?

● Why do so many other schools have recreation programs funded from university sources and SF State doesn't?

● Why was the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation giving students the run around by sending them to the AS when they knew why the programs were not open? They had previously agreed to look for alternate funding.

I won't deny that the program could well have received funding from the AS this year if someone had asked for it (presumably that someone should have been Dean Westkaemper). However, it should be clear that the AS was led to believe, in August 1981, that this pro-

## merf'n needle... raise their consciousness... by Nickel



gram would be funded by the university this year.

Bruce Sherr  
 AS Vice President;  
 Glenn Merker  
 Speaker of AS legislature

## Porn

Editor:

One thing I can say for your article on Art Mitchell, owner of the O'Farrell Theater, is that it forces one to respond to Mitchell as a human being. This is legitimate as there is no such thing as an absolutely vile person nor is there a completely good one. What I think your article missed, however, is that Mitchell's operation, by its very nature, cannot and does not allow that sort of response in either of its components: performers and audience. This is the meaning of pornography in human terms — the steady depersonalization of one's most precious and private self into a com-

modity to be bought and sold. Mitchell, far from being the romantic, alienated rebel you paint him as, epitomizes something of the essence of this society (i.e., human worth based on a rate of exchange in the market place). Art Mitchell may be a nice guy, but he celebrates a value system that is the moral equivalent of death.

Erich Walrath

## Mistakes

Editor:

In response to the editorial "Goetz Gets Brush-off Instead of Coach Job," written by Steve Harmon for last week's Phoenix, there are a couple of factual errors which should be corrected.

First, while Orrin Freeman's new job with the Major League Scouting Bureau may or may not be more esteemed, it is not higher paying and the amount of his salary was not a factor in Freeman's

— You've complete the transaction. You even got your card back, a receipt, everything but the money. So now the amount request is deducted from your account, but you still need the money to buy food. The next ATM is miles away. And you have to come back on Monday to convince the bank officials the computer made a mistake. Good luck.

So you see, getting your money, even from a computer, is not as easy as it seems.

Don't get me wrong, I'm not complaining. These are but possibilities when faced with operating an ATM.

Computers may be more efficient than people, but ATMs are only as fast as the people who use them.

So, finally, after all these thoughts, it was my turn to use the ATM. With delight, I slipped my card into the machine, only to have the ATM spit it back at me. I pushed the card in again, and the same thing happened.

After several tries, I finally took my card out to check it, thinking something must be stuck on it.

I looked at it. No wonder. I had entered my Crocker Bank Card into a Wells Fargo Bank machine.

The line behind me started growling.

leaving his position at SFSU.

Second, contrary to what was stated in the article, SF State Athletic Director Bill Partlow did not personally hire Greg Warzecka or any other coach at this university. Warzecka was hired by a committee of people in the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, including Partlow, Physical Education Department Chairperson Jean Perry and the school's dean, Richard Westkaemper. This was the same procedure that was followed when the department hired new coaches for the wrestling, gymnastics and water polo teams over the summer.

While Partlow did admit that the way in which John Goetz found out that he did not receive the position was handled poorly and Harmon is entitled to his opinion, I think it is important that things which are cited as facts be cited truthfully.

Matt Fischer  
 Sports Information Director

## PHOENIX

Managing Editor: Jeff Glorfeld  
 Asst. Managing Editors:

Pete Rockwell  
 & James M. Uomini

News Editor: Rhonda Parks  
 Asst. News Editor: Barry Locke

City Editor: Jim Beaver  
 Asst. City Editor: Sandy Welsh

Metro Editor: Ken Maryanski

Asst. Metro Editors:

Laura Broadwell & Claire Holmes

Copy Editors:

Donna Cooper, Jules Crittenden  
 & Dana Harrison

Editorial Editor: Robert Manetta

Backwords Editor: Ann Senuta

Arts Editor: Teresa Trego

Sports Editor: Doug Amador

Centerfold Editor: Anne Fisher

Photo Editor: Richard Brucker

Graphics Designer: Nickel

Ad Director: Julie L. Johnson

Ad Salesperson: Carol Elliott

Business Manager: Karen A. Torme

Workshop Coordinator: Tom Johnson

Phoenix is a laboratory newspaper published each Thursday during the school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State University. Opinions of the Phoenix editorial board are expressed in the unsigned editorial, which does not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the Journalism Department or the university administration. The Phoenix encourages readers to write. Letters may be dropped off in HLL 207 or mailed to "Letters to the Editor," Phoenix, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132. Signed letters will be printed on the basis of available space. Research for some of the articles appearing in Phoenix is made possible by a grant from the Readers Digest Foundation. 1600 Holloway Avenue San Francisco, California 94132 City Desk (415) 469-2083 & 2532 Advertising 469-2085



# marantz's GREAT 3-WAY SPEAKER SYSTEM (Model 995)

With Sound Quality So  
Fantastic You Won't  
Believe Your Ears!

Giant size cabinets give rich resonant  
sound to fill even the largest room.

\$149 each [\$298 for the pair].

Although these **marantz**  
speaker systems are rather large for  
the average room, their beautiful  
walnut grain color blends well with  
any decor.

These speakers are one of Marantz's  
exceptionally good values. They are not simply  
a "good speaker"; they are exceptionally  
High Quality speakers that produce far better  
sound than many other brands of speakers on  
the market.

SO POWERFUL THEY CAN BE USED WITH  
THE MAJORITY OF RECEIVERS ON THE  
MARKET.

5 YEAR SERVICE POLICY INCLUDED FREE!!!

## PRICE WAR!

You can have your choice of  
**ANY ONE OF THE BRANDS** of  
receivers shown below, for only

**\$1**

[that's  
right, only  
one dollar],

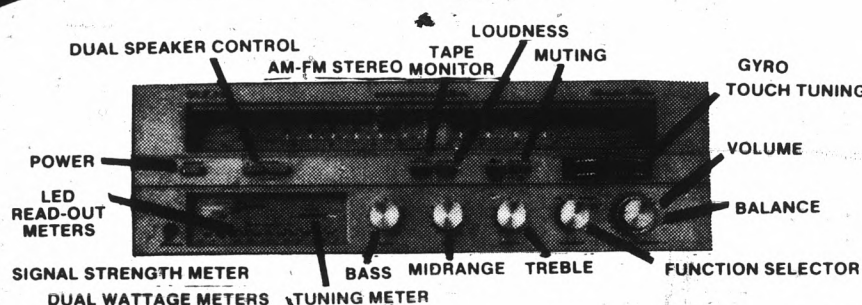
for a **PIONEER** Receiver,  
or a **SONY** Receiver,  
or a **MARANTZ** Receiver,  
or a **TECHNICS** Receiver,  
or an **AKAI** Receiver,  
or a **KENWOOD** Receiver,  
or a **JVC** Receiver,  
or a **YAMAHA** Receiver,  
or an **ONKYO** Receiver,

with the purchase of **one**  
**pair** of the speakers shown  
above, at the prices shown above  
of **\$149 per speaker**.

### FOR EXAMPLE:

This Marantz Model SR3100 has a sizzling  
powerful 2 channel total of:

70 WATTS RMS!!!\*



Go to **any other stereo store** in the city and ask  
if they will sell you this same receiver, (brand new),  
for less than the manufacturer's list price of \$350.00.

But now, it's yours for only **ONE DOLLAR**  
when you buy one pair of the speaker systems shown above,  
at the price advertised above.

The **SPEAKERS** are \$149 each, for a **total** of \$298 for the **PAIR**.  
Thus, your complete cost for the two speaker systems **AND**  
the receiver comes to a total of \$299.

**ALL** of the advertised receivers and speakers are **BRAND NEW**, in **FACTORY SEALED**  
**CARTONS**. They are **NOT** used; **NOT** factory seconds, **NOT** scratched or blemished.  
They are the **NEWEST MODELS AVAILABLE**, in some brands.

**MORE  
GOOD  
NEWS!!!**

If you prefer **OTHER BRANDS OF SPEAKERS**, we also have many  
other brands with the receivers available for \$1 with speakers purchase.  
Thus, you can purchase selected models of **LINEAR SOUND**, **SONIC**, **SOUND TEC**, **JBL**  
902, etc. in various price ranges; and still get a wide choice of receivers for \$1.  
Limit: one receiver per customer!

In some brands, we have a choice of different models available. Supplies of some models are limited, so hurry in for best selection.

The wattage ratings shown above are for both channels combined. \*THE WATTAGE FOR EACH  
CHANNEL IS 35 WATTS PER CHANNEL INTO 8 OHMS MINIMUM  
CONTINUOUS POWER OUTPUT FROM 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz NO MORE THAN  
.0004 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION.

## SUNSET STEREO

Our 16th Year of Serving San Francisco at this Same Location  
**2555 IRVING STREET, SAN FRANCISCO**  
[one block South of Golden Gate Park, at 27th Avenue]

OPEN MON. THRU SAT. 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM — SUNDAYS 11:00 AM to 5:00 PM



## Demonstrators urge aid for war-torn Lebanon

By Steve Heilbroner

As part of an ongoing national campaign to illustrate the Palestinian plight, about 1,000 demonstrators marched through downtown San Francisco Saturday to denounce the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Making their way from Union Square to the Civic Center, the group's numerous coalitions joined forces to offer support for Palestinians, the PLO and homeless Lebanese.

Weekend shoppers and conventioners casually glanced at the passing signs, slogans and faces, often whispering comments to their companions or fellow observers.

The demonstrators handed out leaflets to passers by urging support for "war-torn Lebanon."

One woman who was clearly annoyed with the procession stammered, "They shouldn't be allowed to come here and muck up this country. If they don't like it, let them go home."

But several other observers were sympathetic to the marchers. "It shows," one middle-aged woman said, "that we no longer give Israel a blank check. People are tired of making excuses for them."

A taxi driver, who got caught in the barrage of chanting voices and pedestrians said, of Israel, "We pay for it. People got a right to say something."

Saturday's protest was sponsored by the November 29 Coalition, named after the U.N. resolution declaring Nov. 29, 1977, International Solidarity Day of the Palestinian People. The march was held in conjunction with a major demonstration in Washington, D.C. and a similar rally in Houston.

As the group arrived at Civic Center they were welcomed by factions of Palestinian supporters and several speakers from the Bay Area, including an Israeli anti-war activist.

Lorenzo Carlyle, of the International Association of Machinists, accused Israeli leaders of having "bought the first Amendment of the United States Constitution." Carlyle was referring to American politicians who, he said, have refused to speak out against Israel.

"But who has won the struggle?" he asked. "The PLO," he yelled with a move of his fist. "They walked from Beirut with their heads held high, with renewed credibility and with a dream. That dream will not die."

A member of the November 29 Coalition who asked to be identified only as Renda, elaborated on this dream. "To segregate the PLO in one area or territory cannot be tolerated," she said. "They have as much right to Israel as any Jew. That is why we are calling for a secular state."

Lynett Cole, one of the founders of the November 29 Coalition, claims "Zionism is racism."

"Jews and Arabs are still not permitted to intermarry," she said. "As long as there is that kind of exclusion there is



Demonstrator at S.F. Civic Center holds poster high in protest of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

going to be tension."

But according to several members of the Jewish Students Action Committee, the PLO has created that tension. "The PLO's primary intent is to destroy Israel," said Eric Kaufman, a member of the committee. "They are a terrorist organization in the sense that they knowingly kill civilians."

Kaufman, however, regretted that thousands of Lebanese civilians were caught between Israeli and PLO gunfire. "It was unfortunate. Damn unfortunate," he said. "But the PLO surrounded themselves with Lebanese civilians."

The November 29 Coalition has approached labor, religious and community leaders for public support and Saturday's rally received a wide array of endorsements, including those of the

California Peace & Freedom Party and the Socialist Workers Party.

Still, Cole believes that although public opinion is critical of the recent invasion, the American people and the Reagan Administration support Israel. But, she added, the negative effects of the invasion may contribute to significant change.

"We don't expect the United States to reverse its long-standing policy toward Israel overnight," Renda said. "But informing the people and publicizing the issue is part of the process."

Although the PLO has evacuated Lebanon, long-term peace seems doubtful according to Kaufman. "The PLO is divided into various factions that don't fully agree," she said. "Israel will always have to deal with some form of terrorism."

## Dormies face eviction for an uncontrolled luau

By Roberto Padilla

Five SF State dorm residents who participated in an unauthorized "luau" may be expelled from the dormitories pending the outcome of closed Administration hearings held yesterday and today. The students will learn their fate on Friday.

The party, hosted by freshmen Eric Koster and Sean Daily, took place last Thursday night on the sixth floor of Mary Park Hall. Also charged were Enrique Jevons, Matthew Davis and John Rudningen.

The hallway between rooms 609 and 613 was filled with a colorful collection of students wearing dark glasses, Hawaiian print shirts, Bermuda shorts and sandals. In some cases, dark glasses were traded for red eye, Bermuda shorts for towels and sandals for bare feet.

Students estimate that sometime between 10:30 p.m. and 11 p.m. two chairs and couch were thrown out the window of a study room to make way for dancing.

Students who wished to remain anonymous, said the furniture toss was a group activity that involved as many as a dozen people.

Jon Schorle, director of the Department of Public Safety, would not confirm if he had any suspects. "I can't talk about that. I don't know. I haven't talked to the investigators," Schorle said.

Koster and Daily insist they were not at the party when the furniture was thrown. They said the residence hall's night manager, Melinda M. O'Brien, told them they were responsible for what took place at their party.

O'Brien, refusing to comment, said all information would have to come through Director of Housing Don

Finlayson. Finlayson was reportedly on vacation.

Koster and Daily's hearing was scheduled yesterday at 1 p.m. They are charged with having an unauthorized party. Both said they tried to obtain a party permit, but were turned down. O'Brien said they were told parties are not allowed in the dormitories on weeknights.

Jevons and Davis are scheduled for hearings today at 2 p.m. and Rudningen was scheduled yesterday at 4 p.m., regarding their involvement in the party. A bottle was thrown at the lower floors from Jevon and Davis's room.

Davis said, "I was hanging out the window when 'Olaf the Troll' (Rud-

ingen) threw the bottle."

Rudningen was trying to attract the attention of girls on the second floor, explained Davis. Rudningen refused to comment.

Jevons said he was not at the luau when the bottle was thrown. He said, "The resident directors told us we were responsible for what goes on in our room."

Koster and Daily said O'Brien told them they would probably be expelled from the dormitories. Koster is from Pacific Palisades and Daily is from Los Angeles. "If we're kicked out, we won't be able to go to school this semester because classes have already started," said Daily.

## Nuke plans debated

By Nora Juarbe

A pointed debate over a proposal to cancel all plans to prepare for a nuclear attack highlighted the Academic Senate's first meeting of the semester Tuesday.

David Renaker, professor of English and faculty advisor to a student group called Freeze Campaign for World Survival, proposed the resolution which calls for the Senate to ask the Department of Public Safety to cancel the preparations.

Although Renaker was not present at the meeting, the Senate debated the usefulness of emergency procedures for such an attack.

The Emergency Preparedness Plan begins: "If an enemy attack is imminent, the Department of Public Safety will make a detailed evacuation announcement."

"How much time do we have to evacuate to a safe place when an attack is imminent?" "How many people

will follow the 'detailed evacuation announcement' and not panic?"

"How many of us will even survive such an attack?" ... were questions raised by Senate members.

"There is no defense, this is an impossible plan," English said professor Eric Solomon.

According to the emergency procedures in the plan, the places offer the best protection are "innermost rooms without windows" or "basement and first floor levels" of major concrete buildings.

Anita Silvers, professor of philosophy and vice-chairwoman of the Senate, questioned the effectiveness of the plan. Shavers believes there simply aren't enough "innermost rooms" to accommodate the number of students on campus. Silvers also said the exodus of students to these shelter rooms could be dangerous and cause "chaos" with everyone forcing his way in.

The Senate voted to move the proposal to a second reading.

## Misaligned jaw might be cause of aches and pains

By Don Watts

Each year untold numbers of people suffering from chronic headaches, back pain, bruxism (grinding of the teeth) and menstrual problems make the rounds from one doctor to the next. Many of these people end up in a psychiatrist's office.

But a growing number of health care practitioners — primarily dentists, chiropractors and osteopaths — now believe those pains may come from the jaw, not the mind.

The Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ) syndrome is a misalignment of the jaw, often accompanied by a loud clicking sound when the mouth is opened or closed.

This malady, known to the medical profession for the last 40 years, gained new importance in 1975 when Dr. Harold Gelb, an instructor at the New

Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry, published his finding that as many as nine out of 10 muscle contraction headaches (the most common kind) originate with a jaw imbalance.

Since then, other researchers have suggested that as many as 80 different symptoms can be attributed to TMJ problems.

Dr. George Markle, 30, a San Francisco dentist who specializes in TMJ work, believes that as much as 40 percent of the population may suffer from some dysfunction of the temporomandibular joint, which connects the upper and lower jaw.

Markle, who describes himself as a "new breed" dentist offering "close to 500 separate dental services," says the TMJ syndrome is really a muscle problem brought about by a bad bite.

"If your teeth come together pretty evenly, then the muscles are going to work evenly on both sides of the jaw," he said. "But if your teeth came in a little crooked, or you've lost some teeth so that now your bite is a little crooked, the muscles have to strain to close all the way."

Markle said the problem is increased by the fact that the temporomandibular joint is one of the most constantly used joints in the body and that the muscles in the head, back and neck are all closely related to the jaw. "It's the old hip bone connected to the ankle bone..." he said. "That's how it (stress and pain) extends down the body."

Markle said this constant state of microtrauma can continue for a long time, but eventually some other stress —

be it physical, dietary, environmental or psychological — may push the body beyond its "stress threshold."

When this occurs the muscle related to the jaw go into spasms and the body is placed on a "flight or fight" footing.

Markle believes improper diet is a common cause of stress in many of the patients he sees. In particular, a lot of these people are heavy caffeine and sugar users.

"We try to get them to eat a more balanced diet. I'm a real junk food eater, and it just doesn't seem to affect me," he said.

According to Markle, a consultation costs about \$20, and the initial examination, which includes X-rays, molds and measurements, costs another \$125.

"If we get into diagnostics and we find out that there's a true TMJ problem, then we decide what type of treatment to use," Markle said. The cost of the treatment can range from \$800 to \$1,000 and takes about three months to complete.

But, according to Markle, that covers only the costs of equalizing the bite, and follow-up work is often necessary. Predicting the follow-up costs is impossible because it depends on individual problems.

Markle said many TMJ patients have had problems getting their insurance companies to cover the treatment. Because the orthopedic-muscular work is done to the jaw and not the teeth, some dental insurance plans have refused to pay. "They (insurance companies) are just trying to use it as a technicality to pay as little as possible," Markle said.

## Herding in those extra units

By Rusty Weston

Reindeer herding, not normally listed in the class schedule, may provide college credit for 29-year-old Andrew Karter.

The Credit-by-Evaluation-for-Experiential-Learning (CEEL) program offers students units for off-campus learning experiences. In other words, if — like Karter — you've spent the last six months in Alaska consulting reindeer herders about animal husbandry, don't wait for Santa Claus to bring you college units. Ask the CEEL program.

Karter attended a CEEL seminar last week and upon completion of a portfolio describing his experience may receive anywhere from three to six units

of credit. Karter worked as a reindeer herder in Scandinavia for 10 years before moving to Alaska with the Nana Corporation.

"I try not to turn anybody down at the orientation center," said Bernice Biggs, founder of the innovative program. "It's important for people coming to school to have the potential to receive credit. It dignifies what they've been doing."

Biggs has seen a wide spectrum of valid experiences: a woman who had two books published; a woman who set-up business books for accounting; an emergency medical technician; a woman who writes an in-house newsletter for NASA; a woman who has foreign residence and labor negotiations

background; a man who worked in the merchant marine.

"We have to justify that it's college level learning," said Biggs. "They document in portfolio and we might verify. A few years ago we had lots of people in transcendental meditation. But (they receive credit) if they document what they've learned and were able to conceptualize it."

Only 40 people enrolled in the CEEL program last semester. Biggs hopes to have 80 students enroll this semester, although the program was not listed in

the class schedule.

Biggs shies away from estimating the importance of the CEEL program. "Everything's being examined," said Biggs, about her fears of the budget axe. "It's not necessary, but what's necessary?"

The best way to find out if you qualify for college credit for past learning experiences is to attend the last seminar, today, at 1 p.m. in room 452 in the New Administration Building, call Biggs at 469-1070 or stop by her office in HLL 200.

THE MOST COMPLETE SOURCE OF PROFESSIONAL BEAUTY SUPPLIES AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

BEAUTY STORE & MORE



BEAUTY STORE UNLIMITED

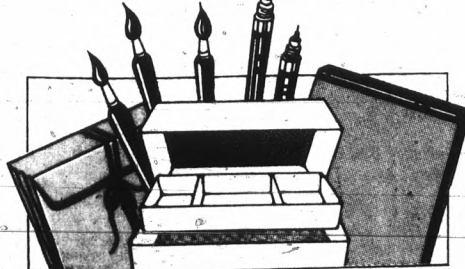
•NEXXUS•KMS•FERMODYL•MASTEY•  
•REDKEN•TRI•CALIF. CURL•SKIN CARE•  
•COSMETICS•NAIL CARE•AND MORE•

OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK

Beauty Store Unlimited  
3600 16th St. (at Market)  
861-2019  
(15 minutes from campus)

Beauty Store & More, S.F.  
2124 Fillmore St.  
346-2511

BACK-TO-SCHOOL SALE • 40% OFF  
SAT. SEPT. 18th THRU SAT. SEPT. 25th



• ALL BRUSHES • ALL TOOL BOXES • ALL RED ROPE ENVELOPES  
• ALL CASTELL T.G. TECHNICAL PENS, SETS AND POINTS  
• ALL BLACK BOUND SKETCH BOOKS

MICHAEL'S

314 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO  
PH: 421-1576. OPEN MON. TO FRI. 8:30-6, SAT. 9-5  
CONVENIENT PARKING NEXT DOOR  
AT THE SUTTER-STOCKTON GARAGE

Dear Future Professionals,

You are cordially invited to attend the next meeting of the

SFSU ADVERTISING CLUB

Public relations projects, guest speakers, Ad Club luncheon. Great times for all!

Come check us out!  
Every Wed. Student Union Rm. B112, at 5:15

The SFSU Advertising Club  
A creative learning experience.



PAID ADVERTISEMENT

# Federal Courts Still Covering Up Blacklists

## Special Prosecutor and Congressional Investigation Needed!

## PART I

As the changing of the guard took place in Washington, D.C., 1981, Ronald Reagan, named as a defendant in the Blacklists Case in 1972, when the U.S. Marshall served upon him a summons and complaint, was inaugurated as the fortieth president of the United States. As President of the United States, Reagan made it crystal-clear that he would defend the Constitution of the United States at "point of bayonet." In his Inaugural Address he said:

As we renew ourselves here in our land, we will be seen as having greater strength throughout the world. We will again be a temple of freedom and a beacon of hope for those who do not have freedom.

What the American electorate did not know is the role that the federal judges played in containing the Blacklists Case so that Reagan could become president and S.I. Hayakawa would serve out his U.S. Senate term free from the adverse publicity which might arise as a result of a "public trial." With Richard Nixon there was wiretapping and burglarizing from the "Plumbers"; the Democratic National Headquarters was the target.

Now, a closer look at the Reagan mandate shows that federal judges manipulate the 1980 election by surreptitiously suppressing the meritorious Blacklist Case to accommodate Reagan and Hayakawa's political careers. These crooked judges have acted in concert with the Grand Old Republican Party in reducing the Democratic Party to smithereens.

Before Reagan became President of the United States, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (hereafter referred to as 9th Cir.) issued a unanimous decision in *Charles Jackson v. Hayakawa* 808 F.2d 1121 (1979) that the Trustees, no exception being made for Trustee Reagan and Trustee Dumke, along with U.S. Senator S.I. Hayakawa in his capacity as college president, had to stand trial for violating over 300 students' rights of due process of law. The 9th Cir. held that under the principle of "res judicata" Trustee Reagan, the Trustees at large, Hayakawa and others had violated over 300 students' rights of due process of law. The 9th Cir. held that the fact that Reagan, Dumke, and other Trustees, Hayakawa and others were "state officials" at the time these violations took place did not give them absolute immunity from the consequences of their unlawful act.

## COURTS HIDING BEHIND IMMUNITY ISSUE

Once upon a time, when a state official misbehaved he could always evoke the 11th Amendment, "absolute immunity" doctrine, in order to escape liabilities. But because of the growing distrust of officialdom, and revelations in our recent history of flagrant abuses and disregard for basic individual liberties, unlawful searches and seizures of persons and property, tampering with the legal process, and because of public awareness that such government abuses have taken place, the United States Supreme Court asked the question: "Should state public education officials be immune from civil liability when they violate the Constitution?" In some instances, the court has stated there exists and "absolute immunity," and in other instances a "qualified immunity." In *Scheuer v. Rhodes*, 416 U.S. 232 (1974), civil rights claims under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983, the Supreme Court in the Kent State incident said that the Governor of Ohio, the president of the university, and other state officials were not immune from lawsuit if there is a showing of "bad faith." In other words, since BSU sued Reagan as a Governor and Trustee, he would not be given absolute immunity any more than President defendant Hayakawa would. In its October 4, 1979 decision, the 9th Cir. ruled that Reagan, in his capacity as a Trustee, Hayakawa and others could not enjoy an "absolute immunity," and that the Blacklists Case as to the 308 students who underwent disciplinary procedures would have to go to trial to determine if the Trustees, including Trustees Reagan and Dumke, Hayakawa and others had violated those student rights in "bad faith." The 9th Cir. instructed the district judge, William Schwarzer, to go forward with a trial on the qualified immunity standards for public education officials as the U.S. Supreme Court had established in *Wood v. Strickland*, 420 U.S. 308 (1975). The Court in *Wood* stated:

In the specific context of school discipline we hold that a school board member is not immune from liability for damages under Sec. 1983 if he knew or reasonably should have known that the action he took within his sphere of official responsibility would violate the constitutional rights of the student affect...

After Reagan became President, the 9th Cir. arbitrarily evoked the "absolute immunity" doctrine to prevent this case from coming to trial on the issue of damages. Although plaintiffs "beat them over the head" with *Wood v. Strickland*, supra, it became apparent that the 9th Cir. was looking for a quick exit. The 9th Cir. seemed to be saying that it wouldn't take orders from the U.S. Supreme Court; that it wasn't going to carry out the precedents, even if they were the "law of the land." For our purposes, it is not necessary to elaborate on the "absolute immunity" decision handed down by the 9th Cir. because it was nothing but a sham and a smokescreen.

The 9th Cir. has sabotaged the principle of "stare decisis," or the doctrine of precedent. Stare decisis means that the lower courts must "stand by the decisions" of the U.S. Supreme Court, which is the highest court in the judicial hierarchy. "Standing by a decision" means deciding a particular question of law the same way in each case in which it is presented.

In *Wood v. Strickland*, supra, the U.S. Supreme Court has held with respect to student disciplinary action, in a lawsuit arising out of 42 U.S.C. 1983, it will no longer give "state public education officials" absolute immunity. The law can give but one answer to a given legal question. Thus the Supreme Court's decision is a "binding precedent" on the 9th Cir., but it has refused to be bound by it. Even-handed justice means that cases must be decided alike, regardless of who the parties involved may be. So, it is apparent that although the Supreme Court has one answer, i.e., there exists no "absolute immunity," the 9th Cir. has written another: there exists an absolute immunity! The 9th Cir. is really saying that it refuses to be bound by U.S. Supreme Court precedents. Why does the 9th Cir. refuse to be bound by *Wood v. Strickland*, which is the law of the land? The 9th Cir. decision is a contradiction and is inconsistent with its original decision, but then "inconsistency" has been the only consistent thing about its decisions.

The courts cannot demand of citizens obedience to the law and at the same time claim a right to apply it in an arbitrary manner as they see fit. It is apparent that the 9th Cir. has reversed itself in *Wood v. Strickland*, supra, because it cannot withstand the attacks of its critics, who say that its decisions have been unprecedented forays into the political arena rather than legal ones. But let us remember the words of Mr. Justice Douglas, who once said, "We are not entitled to make exceptions merely because we do not like the particular person or the ideas he represents." Simply stated, if we decide that only those who have political clout are "good" people and have rights, then one opens the way for a subjective and biased system which will rest upon the personal shifting of the "rules of law" to the benefit of those who have political clout and those who do not. You see, the 9th Cir. made a "personal shift" on the immunity issue and, in dispensing justice, the Court ignored the Supreme Court precedent in the plaintiffs' favor.

The 9th Cir. felt that the Blacklists Case was "too hot to handle" so it did a triple reversal. First, on October 4, 1979, it said the *Wood v. Strickland* would control the immunity issue. Now that Reagan had become president, it reversed itself. Second, *Wood v. Strickland*, supra, is a U.S. Supreme Court decision, the 9th Cir.'s refusal to comply with it is tantamount to the reversal of the U.S. Supreme Court. What appears is that it has forgotten the judicial chain-of-command.

Even more significantly, the 9th Cir. reversed itself in *Whitner v. Davis* (9th Cir., 1969), 410 F.2d 24; in that case, the 9th Cir. rejected state immunity defenses asserted on behalf of the state college president and the state college board of trustees. Like the plaintiffs in this suit, the Whitner plaintiffs asserted 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983 claim for damages against defendants as individual and in their official capacities as president and trustees of a state college. The 9th Cir. held in *Whitner* that the trustees in capacity as a state agency are not protected by "absolute immunity."

It is clear that this "triple reversal" is prima facie evidence that the judges are running scared. The arbitrariness and unpredictability are catching up with them. The fallacies of deduction and induction in the court's reasoning can be systematically exposed, by reducing the court's arguments to an absurdity—reductio ad absurdum—and showing you that it had carried this "absolute immunity" bit to a ridiculous conclusion. Absolute immunity is a smoke screen, and the court is attempting to befuddle and divert those in quest of the facts they do not want revealed, no matter how pertinent they may be to the case. The courts have tucked the cards against the truth and have dodged Supreme Court precedents and evaded the law of the land. The courts have resorted to lies and distortion because their covering up for ten years has become an embarrassment to them, and they fear the possibility of facing impeachment hearings. The 9th Cir.'s judgments have been weak, but their prejudices are strong. These judges have mistook the strength of their feelings for the strength of their logic; hence "the heated minds resent the chill touch and relentless scrutiny of logic."

This decision is judicial corruption in reality—give whatever other name you please! We urge the 9th Cir. judges to take judicial notice of Mark 4:22, "for there is nothing hid which shall not be manifested." And Matthew 10:26: "For there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed, and hid that shall not be known."

The 9th Cir. is obligated to show obedience to the rules of law as established by the U.S. Supreme Court, and I think that all of us recognized the danger when the Circuit Court of Appeals began to adopt the position as to which Supreme Court precedent it would follow and which one it would not. Why did the 9th Cir. say, in 1979, that Reagan and Hayakawa and others should stand trial in 1979, to determine if those students' rights were violated under the qualified immunity principles enunciated in *Wood v. Strickland*, supra, but when Reagan became President, this court wrote the decision, on August 5, 1982, that state officials enjoy an "absolute immunity." It's simple; they are hiding behind the "immunity" issue to prevent a public trial, and in doing so they have shown utter contempt and disobedience for the U.S. Supreme Court decision *Wood v. Strickland*, supra: no absolute immunity. The courts are attempting to prevent plaintiffs from having their day in court by any means necessary, and the decision handed down by the 9th Cir. is in conflict with the Supreme Court decision in *Wood v. Strickland*, supra: the entire decision at large widely departs from any accepted course of judicial proceedings. The 9th Cir. appears to be in a state of anarchy! If the U.S. Supreme Court says there exists no "absolute immunity," and the 9th Cir., in its October 4, 1979 decision, instructed the judge to go forward with a jury trial because there existed no absolute immunity, then why did the 9th Cir. make an about face in its August 5, 1982 decision? The law has not changed; the only thing that has changed from 1979 to 1982 is that Reagan popped up here and then became president. Do you think that could be the reason the 9th Cir. reversed itself on the immunity issue? If it did, the decision may have been politically right for defendants Reagan and Hayakawa, but it was legally wrong.

*Wood v. Strickland* is discussed in detail in a book by Dr. Wallace Tucker entitled, *Adjudication of Social Issues* (2nd ed., West Publishing Co., see Chapter 8: "Public Official and Public Figures Immunities and Liabilities"). It is written so that the average person can understand. It is absolutely imperative that you read this article because it "impeaches" the 9th Cir.'s August 5 decision on the immunity issue. The 9th Cir. is fully aware that most Americans are ignorant of their judicial processes, and, believe me, the courts have taken full advantage of that ignorance. We want you to become our advocate so you must be kept informed and don't let the courts scramble your brains. Logic is logic; and when the courts arrived at their decision by "illogical means" it can be shown. This article will show you how the 9th Cir. has made a fiasco of democracy and a farce of our system of jurisprudence.

Dr. Tucker wrote:  
Sec. 1983 of Title 42 of the United States Code provides that every person who under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any state or territory, subjects of causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, is liable to the injured party in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress. In *Wood v. Strickland*, the Supreme Court rejected the contention of school board members and school administrators that they enjoyed absolute immunity from a lawsuit brought under 1983. The plaintiffs, two students, alleged that the defendants had wrongfully expelled them from a public high school but not affording them those procedural safeguards called for by due process of law. A majority of the Justices observed that Congress did not indicate whether or not persons such as the defendants were absolutely immune from under 1983. They concluded that the defendants enjoyed only a qualified immunity. As state officials, they would not be immune from suit under 1983.

Consistent with *Wood*, it has also been held that a governor, a national guard adjutant general, and a president of a state university enjoy but a qualified immunity under 42 U.S.C.A. 1983.

The law is 100% on the BSU side, but the 9th Cir. has refused to follow it. Why?

Plaintiffs are not shocked by the fact that the 9th Cir. has once again played leapfrog with the law of the land. For over ten years these federal judges have systematically conspired to keep plaintiffs from having their day in court. Yes, it is true that recently the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Richard Nixon, in the capacity of President of the United States, had "absolute immunity," but it is equally true that said precedent would not apply to Mr. Reagan since he is being sued as a "state educational official." This lawsuit was filed ten years before Reagan became president, and the 9th Cir. knows it is obligated, as a matter of law, to follow the Supreme Court precedent in *Wood v. Strickland*.

The federal courts have carried on a ubiquitous and persistent pattern and course of conduct to deprive American citizens of their rights, privileges, and opportunities in order to accommodate Reagan and Hayakawa's political careers. The 9th Cir. is retreating from its own decision because it doesn't want the American people to know the behind-the-scenes role it played in putting Reagan in the White House and keeping S.I. Hayakawa in the U.S. Senate. It has written a decision which basically says, "Oh, there was nothing to the case." This is the conclusion it would love for you to reach.

But we learned from *Watergate* of the duality of our judicial system. We recall the words of *Watergate* Judge John Sirica: "And so there's one standard of justice for the man or woman who rises high enough in politics or affluence or standing in the country, but there's another standard of justice for the little guy." The 9th Cir. has implemented that "double standard of justice" in this case by its selective application, selective interpretation, selective misapplication and manipulation of various rules, regulations and procedures of the federal courts. The federal judges have displayed an arbitrary and capricious exercise of power and abuses against the plaintiff, and their evoking an "absolute immunity" when the Supreme Court says no such immunity exists is just another blatant example of their deliberate obfuscation of the rules of law. Through their arbitrary application of the rules of law and selection at random of which Supreme Court decision they will or will not follow, these judges are denying a person's entry to the courts, depending on your class status. The 9th Cir. is protecting Reagan and Hayakawa and, of course, to do so means it will have to apply the law in a zig-zag fashion. The courts have used every dirty trick in the books to keep this case suppressed, but many people see through the game and dirty tricks and consequently are not fooled by these arbitrary decisions; nor are the people asping so readily that because the decision is "unanimous" that it is trustworthy based on number.

*Watergate* Judge Sirica believed that in a democratic system the judicial system must stay clear of partisan politics and function as an impartial arbiter of conflict. This standard was adhered to by Judge Sirica, who had a deep conviction about the role of a judge—which didn't mean that justice should be administered along political lines. "The function of a court," he said, "is to search for the truth." The "absolute immunity" was evoked for the sole purpose of preventing a public trial so that the truth will never be revealed.

Before Reagan became president, the 9th Cir. indicted in its October 4, 1979 decision that *Wood v. Strickland*, supra controlled the "immunity standards" for the 308 students whose rights of due process had been violated. *Wood v. Strickland* says there is no "absolute immunity." But when Reagan became President, the 9th Cir. wanted to back down from that aspect of its decision in order to prevent a public trial, so it reversed itself on the immunity issue and basically said it was not going to comply with the Supreme Court precedent in *Wood v. Strickland*, supra, because it would mean a public trial. In order to avoid a public trial, we are simply going to write up a decision, one we know is bullshit, saying the defendants have absolute immunity. By evoking absolute immunity, and therefore letting Reagan and Hayakawa off the hook, we are "protecting" ourselves since we cannot afford to have the public see how we kept this case contained for over ten years and because it is becoming increasingly apparent that our motivation for said containment has been political. A public trial in all probability would place this case under scrutiny. We cannot afford to have our decision in the Blacklists Case publicly reviewed; therefore, we find the suit to be "counterproductive" and feel that absolute immunity will get us off the hook, as well as Mr. Reagan and Mr. Hayakawa. So, we simply will have to tell the Supreme Court that for this particular case we are not going to show obedience to its precedent, *Wood v. Strickland* supra.

The 9th Cir. has been improvising with the rules of law. These judges have stretched and mutilated the immunity doctrine to protect Reagan and Hayakawa and, of course, they damn sure cannot afford to have the public examining their decisions. They are in too deep with the cover up, and all this "reversal of itself" is just their way of stonewalling it. Their decisions are as indising as the Nixon tapes. If I had done what they have done, I too would run for cover!

Isn't the 9th Cir. a big contradiction? When a court's decisions are this contradictory, we have to pity it; the word psychologists often use is "schizophrenic." Yes, the 9th Cir. has given us a "schizophrenic decision." Reagan as Governor/Trustee is not immune!

## CONGRESS MUST INTERVENE

The 9th Cir. also held that Reagan was never before the court, despite the fact that Reagan was properly served by the U.S. Marshall and had been defending this lawsuit for the past ten years like all the rest of the Trustees. The 9th Cir. arbitrarily removed both the Trustees and Reagan from the lawsuit, even though neither Mr. Reagan or the Trustees had a legal leg to stand on. The 9th Cir. is reversing itself for political reasons, and in doing so it stands in direct contravention of the Code of Judicial Conduct that prohibits the federal judges from handing down political decisions. Both Reagan and Hayakawa have enjoyed "political protection" from the federal courts. The BSU always had law, and facts, on its side. If we hadn't, the lawsuit would have been disposed of the day it was filed. The federal courts have played politics with American citizens' basic civil liberties, and it will be incumbent upon all of us to put a stop to it. Twice Federal Judge Schwarzer has been reversed on this case, and now the 9th Cir. is reversing itself: something is drastically wrong! We are therefore providing you with a series of articles that will give you an in-depth understanding of the magnitude of covering up the courts have engaged in. We will show you how the courts have surreptitiously suppressed a meritorious lawsuit to accommodate Reagan's and Hayakawa's political careers. We will show you that the Declaration of Independence makes us all responsible to make sure that the courts are "obedient" to the rules of law.

The fundamentals of a decent and safe public are based upon a view of man as being endowed with certain inalienable rights. His worth and his rights must be protected by the rules of law enforced by impartial judges.

If the courts are able to deny citizens their day in court today by arriving at their decisions arbitrarily, then it will be your rights tomorrow. We all have an interest in seeing to it that our institutions are run democratically and that the courts are administering the laws with an even hand. Very rarely will American citizens question the integrity of our federal judges because the courts have traditionally held unparalleled prestige. Americans have elevated judges to the same very high level on which we place our Constitution because the judges are the custodians of the Constitution, and we expect them to stand as sentinels over it. But to tell American citizens that they must live with blacklisting because the defendants in the suits were Reagan and Hayakawa offends the American tradition of morality. Freedom is something that we cherish, something for which thousands of Americans have fought and died, but telling a state institution that it can live with blacklisting, as the court has ruled, will be the straw that breaks the camel's back.

Our federal judges have lent their courts to political necessity at the expense of American citizens' basic constitutional rights, and it is for these reasons Congress must step in to determine why the federal courts have malfunctioned.

Let us remember that when we discuss the decisions and conduct of judges, we are, in fact, discussing public affairs, the "res publica." Judges are not deities and should not be treated as such. The public must be reasonably informed about the political nature of the judicial process and how it makes exception to the rules of law for the rich and politically powerful. As Justice Burger once said, "...in a democracy, no public institution or the people who operate it, can be above public debate."

We must not let the courts become an island of our ignorance and allow them to arbitrarily apply the rules of law as a basis for picking and choosing their cases. To cite Montesquieu's well-known formula, tyranny can be avoided only if "power checks power." Thomas Jefferson said: "The will of the people is the only legitimate foundation of any government, and to protect its expression should be our first object." Jefferson had the task of rallying Americans and world sentiment to the cause of the Declaration of Independence, which said it was intended to be "an expression of the American mind." Under our constitutional government, the arbitrariness and total disrespect for the democratic creed cannot be tolerated, and it was the responsibility of the courts to put Reagan and Hayakawa on the carpet rather than handing down decisions and sweeping the matter under it.

## FEDERAL JUDGES OBSTRUCT JUSTICE FOR POLITICAL REASON

The aggrieved plaintiffs believe it is time that Congress steps in to determine why the federal courts have malfunctioned. We believe that after you have read and comprehended the material set forth in this series of "whistle-blowing" articles, you will conclude that, like Richard Nixon, the federal judges have abused their office, misused their power, and obstructed justice.

1. Our first article will look at the efforts by the BSU to have the blacklists retracted. We will go behind the scenes and into the smoke-filled room of Federal Judge William Schweighart (1972-1974). We will show you the fact that while the BSU had the laws and facts 100% on our side, Reagan and Hayakawa had power and clout on theirs. We are going to show you how Judge Schweighart was flabbergasted at power that the blacklists were authentic and was leaning towards issuing the retracting order but was halted from doing so by Reagan and other defendants in the lawsuit. We will show you how Federal Judge Schweighart gave Reagan 30 days to force Hayakawa to resign the presidency, and how the media were perfectly willing to look the other way while this gross judicial impropriety took place.

2. Our second article will look at what happened on the lawsuit when it was before Federal Judge Robert Peckham, 1974-1976. We will show you how Judge Peckham concluded that the substantive claim set forth in the lawsuit was supported by facts and said that the Blacklist Case and each of the five claims set forth therein was "perfectly meritorious." We will show how Judge Peckham set the entire matter for trial to commence November 11, 1976, in doing so, he commented: "We have not always been perfect in the execution of our beliefs in the inalienable rights of man, but Reagan and Hayakawa had strayed too far from the democratic process."

3. Our third article will examine just what happened when the Blacklist Case was filed before Federal Judge William Schwarzer, 1976 to present. We will show you how the Blacklist Case was scheduled for trial November 11, 1976; S.I. Hayakawa was elected to the U.S. Senate on November 4, 1976. We will show you that like Ronald Reagan and Hayakawa, Judge Schwarzer is a conservative Republican faithful; he took the Blacklist Case off the calendar for two political reasons: (1) He felt that he did not want the case to come to trial while Hayakawa was in the U.S. Senate, and (2) he did not want Reagan to stand trial for blacklisting American citizens because Reagan was "numero uno" among state Republicans and he had an excellent opportunity to defeat President Carter in the 1980 election if Federal Judge Schwarzer could do his job of keeping the Blacklist Case contained. We will show you how that Richard Nixon hid behind executive privilege and the federal rules of civil procedures in the same corrupt manner for political reasons. We will show you how conservative Republican Judge Schwarzer tipped the scales of justice to Reagan and Hayakawa's political favor, and we will ask you to take notice of the task force report submitted to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, which reads in part:

In a constitutional democracy, then, the judiciary ideally functions as an impartial arbiter of conflict, relatively free from partisan interests whether they be social, economic or political. Our society recognizes that departures from this ideal are inevitable. However, it also views with "deep suspicion" for when the judiciary assumes a partisan role, the ideal of legality may seriously be undermined and the resolution of conflict reduced to the destruction and availability of force."

4. In our fourth article, we will look at how, on October 4, 1979, the 9th Cir. water-drowned the lawsuit without any legal basis to do so. Like Richard Nixon, the judges took advantage of public ignorance and used the "prestige of their office" to affirm Federal Judge Schwarzer's cover-up. We will show you that when Reagan became President, State Attorney General George Deukmejian and the 9th Cir. was in a panic because the judges saw the possibility of the general public examining everything that had transpired on the lawsuit, including their decisions. We will show you how, on August 5, 1982 they arbitrarily evoked "absolute immunity" in order to prevent a public trial so that Reagan and Hayakawa would be protected and that the spotlight would not be on their own decisions. We will show you that the 9th Cir., along with Federal Judge Schwarzer, manipulated the electoral process which resulted in Reagan's becoming President of the United States and Hayakawa's remaining in the U.S. Senate until his term properly expires.

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

## CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

We believe that you will be able to see the judicial cover-up once you understand the procedural and constitutional dimensions of the Blacklist Case. The Constitution of the United States exists in order to provide us with a system within which our nation and institutions can solve their problems. It is relevant in determining the merits of the substantive issue set forth in the Blacklist Case. In the famous Preamble to our Constitution, we, the people of the United States, proclaim to the world that our government belongs to the people and exists for the good of the people. In Washington, D.C. the original handwritten copy of our Constitution is on display. We all should remember that the Constitution is not just a historical document. It is a plan of government that definitely did not work in *Jackson v. Hayakawa*. We are going to show you that the Constitution did not remain the declaration of this nation's commitment to the dignity and worth of her citizens. We will show you how federal judges prevented American citizens from having their day in court for over a decade for the sole purpose of providing political protection to defendants Reagan and Hayakawa. Let us now look at the five substantive issues and the subclasses that were set forth in the complaint.

## 425 Mass Arrests

The lawsuit was filed on behalf of the 425 persons arrested while attending a peaceful rally in the central campus area of San Francisco State on January 23, 1969. There were 1,000 persons at the rally and approximately 425 of them were arrested on behalf of the college administrators who were attempting to implement the Reagan-Dumke "state of emergency plan." These plaintiffs alleged that the defendants conspired to violate their civil rights under 42 U.S.C. 1983 (5) and that said defendants violated their rights of Free Speech and Assembly as secured by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.

REMEDY: The relief sought was to have their records expunged stemming from the criminal prosecution and for compensatory and punitive damages in the amount of \$10,000 for each of a total of \$4,250,000.

## 613 Mass Blacklistees

The Blacklist Case was filed on behalf of the 613 Blacklistees whose names appeared on a blacklist issued on February 17, 1969 under the signature of former President S.I. Hayakawa. The "blacklist" was issued after defendant Reagan instructed Hayakawa to "isolate the dissidents." The 613 Blacklistees alleged that there was a conspiracy to deprive them of their constitutionally protected rights of Free Speech, Freedom of Assembly, Freedom of Association as secured by the First Amendment. The Blacklistees also alleged that the blacklists violated their rights of due process of law since it stated that "persons arrested were ineligible for employment." Under our constitutional government, a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty; therefore any punitive measures such as discrimination in employment based merely on arrest would come in direct contravention of the presumption of innocence standards of due process. Due process was violated because Hayakawa's action was arbitrary. There were no hearings, no right to confront those who had issued the blacklists, no notification that such punitive measures had been enacted. In other words, the issuance of the blacklists came in direct contravention of Daniel Webster's definition of due process as that "which hears before it condemns, proceeds upon inquiry, renders judgement only after trial in which the essentials of justice have been preserved." Such arbitrariness on the part of "state defendants" would not be tolerated by due process, and the fact that the blacklist was a "arbitrary classification" of American citizens and was "discriminatory" made it in direct contravention of the Equal protection Clause as secured by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

REMEDY: Damages both compensatory and punitive in the amount of \$10,000 for each of the 613 Blacklistees for a total of \$6,130,000.

## Injunctive Relief:

1. That a preliminary injunction be issued ordering Hayakawa not to use the blacklists for any purposes until the suit has been resolved, a hearing on this immediate order was on calendar for September 15, 1972.
2. For a court order compelling the Trustees to reinstate all students and faculty members injured by the blacklists by the denial of employment with full rights and benefits.

## 308 Mass Disciplines

After the January 23, 1969 mass arrest, the police gave Hayakawa all the police reports of those arrested. Hayakawa used the arrest lists as a basis for compiling the blacklists. In addition, the lawsuit was filed on behalf of all those 308 students who were notified that they had to undergo further college discipline in the form of disciplinary procedures that could lead to their expulsion, suspension, or being placed on probation at the college. These students alleged that the primary source of evidence Hayakawa used against them was a generally worded police report. The 308 students alleged that due process of law was violated for two reasons: first, a police report is merely evidence that a person is "suspected" of a crime and that suspicion of a crime is no basis in itself to undertake disciplining American citizens, again, we fall back on the presumption of innocence standard of due process of law. Second, the 308 disciplines alleged that due process of law says that there must be "substantive evidence" to justify undertaking disciplinary action against students; a generally worded police report used as the primary source of evidence in the disciplinary procedures could not be reconciled with the "substantive evidence test" as required by due process.

REMEDY: Damages both compensatory and punitive in the amount of \$10,000 for each of the 308 students who underwent college disciplinary procedures in violation of their rights of due process. The amount of this entire class claim was \$3,080,000 stemming from the mass arrestee and mass Blacklistees claims.

## Injunctive Relief:

1. An order from the court reinstating all those students injured by the disciplinary process with full rights and benefits.
2. An order from the court expunging the disciplinary process.

## 40 Students' Election Dispute Claim

The Blacklist Case suit was filed on behalf of the 40 students who alleged their rights of due process of law had been violated by reason of S.I. Hayakawa's providing personal funds to incumbent student body officials and prospective candidates from whom he sought "special favors" in return. In the spring of 1970, Hayakawa was called upon to serve as a "hearing officer" to arbitrate a conflict between various student factions over the student body election dispute, Hayakawa did arbitrate said dispute and ruled against the accused students who had alleged that the incumbent student government officials were in cahoots with the administration to rig the student elections in order to secure control over the appropriations of the student body fees, which are administered by the duly elected student body officers. The BSU complained that Hayakawa had given certain student officers and prospective candidates "personal funds" and that because of his interpersonal relationship and providing these students with monies he had violated their rights of due process.

Due process of law required that the hearing officer be impartial in making decisions involving warring factions within the academic community. Because of Hayakawa's providing personal funds to parties who were also parties to the administrative hearing process, the BSU alleged that due process was violated because Hayakawa had created a system of "biasness" by providing these students with personal funds, and consequently he could not hand down a fair and equitable decision as required by the impartiality standard of due process of law. The BSU alleged that Hayakawa should have revealed that he had given those students personal funds and that he should have "disqualified himself" as a hearing officer so that due process could run its proper course.

REMEDY: Compensatory and Punitive Damages for the 40 students whose rights of due process were violated, at 10,000 each for a total of \$400,000.

## Manipulation and Misappropriation of Funds For Racial Discrimination Purposes

The Black Students' Union brought this claim on behalf of its membership. After the strike was over Hayakawa refused to allow bygonees to be bygonees and continued to toy with the campus unrest problem. He wanted the issues kept alive because he was going to run for the U.S. Senate. So, in 1972, he instructed his administrators to enact punitive measures against the Black Students' Union for "what took place in the sixties." In other words, by fighting students in the seventies for what took place in the sixties, Hayakawa, by his actions, was keeping the student-faculty strike issue alive. The BSU alleged that Hayakawa, the Trustees and others had violated students' rights of due process and equal protection of the law as secured by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution. The defendants' unlawful conduct with regard to the illegal and unauthorized handling of funds of the Associated Student Body organization and the college was demonstrated by the following specific acts:

- a. Defendants maliciously maligned and made false reports to the Associated Student Body officers to prevent them from appropriating funds for the benefit of black students and other minority students, and to inhibit the participation of minority student organizations, principally the BSU.
- b. Defendants Board of Trustees and others usurped the lawful authority delegated to the Associated Student Body officers in order to divert student fees from use for black and other minorities in employment positions and to limit the participation of the BSU and other minority organizations in the Associated Student Body.
- c. Defendants did violate the California Education Code 23803 by unlawfully and maliciously earmarking and using budget recommended by the outgoing Associated Student president, Harry Lehman (1969-70), instead of waiting for the approval of the incoming student legislature as required by law.
- d. Defendants misappropriated student fees in order to divert the official allocations of monies from the black students and other minority students employed in and by the Associated Student Body officers in order to divert student fees from use for black and other minorities in employment positions and to limit the participation of the BSU and other minority organizations in the Associated Student Body.

REMEDY: For an order from court enjoining the college administrators from asserting influence over student body officials as to where student funds should not be allocated, as long as said allocation falls within the Trustees' guidelines for expenditure of student funds.

For reinstatement with full rights and benefits of all those black students who were denied employment as a result of defendants diverting the allocation made to them by the student body organization. For compensatory and punitive damages at an amount to be determined later.

## U.S. District Judge William Schweighart 1972-1974

(The Cover-Up Began in 1972)  
Perhaps the most controversial aspect of the lawsuit has been the discovery that Reagan ordered Hayakawa to "isolate the dissidents," and that such isolation was manifested by Hayakawa's compiling blacklists and circulating them throughout the campus to discriminate against those who had participated in the strike. Both Trustee Reagan and S.I. Hayakawa were informed that on September 15, 1972, at the U.S. courtroom in the Federal Building in San Francisco, the Black Students' Union would be making a motion for a preliminary injunction against the defendants, asking the court to issue an order "retracting the blacklists" until the case was resolved.

The discovery of the blacklists was what lawyers call "smoking gun evidence" that defendants Reagan and Hayakawa were in deep trouble.

## Blacklists: A Question of Democratic Rights

The matter was before U.S. District Judge Schweighart. Appearing on behalf of Trustee Reagan, S.I. Hayakawa and others was the Deputy State Attorney General on behalf of Attorney General Evelio J. San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Foundation.

The first thing Judge Schweighart wanted to do was to determine if the blacklists were "authentic." Judge Schweighart said, "What does it say, tell me what it says."

Attorney Mullen: (reading the words of the blacklists to Judge Schweighart)



PAID ADVERTISEMENT

# Case to Protect Reagan and Hayakawa.

"After thorough consideration, my administrative staff and I feel that it would be inappropriate for the college to employ for the spring semester any individual arrested for disturbances in the fall. For this reason I am forwarding a list of those arrested. The persons named are not eligible for hiring by any college program for the spring semester." Judge Schweigert appeared to be flabbergasted to learn that the blacklist was authentic.

This was particularly so because Hayakawa was going around telling everyone that it was a "forgery." Hayakawa was lying because he was ashamed of what he had done. Probably the dirtiest, lowest, vilest, most despicable and most disgraceful thing a college president could do was to maintain and utilize blacklists against American citizens. The blacklist is "smoking gun evidence" of political persecution for it deals with the regulating of dissent. Such persecution violates the oldest traditions of academic freedom and arouses the deepest misgivings as to the sanity of those state officials who allowed this to happen. Blacklists split the academic community, and many faculty members genuflected before and goosestepped to the ominous tune of "law and order," but now the BSU was seeking justice.

Reagan and Hayakawa were not acting pursuant to the educational precepts that characterized the German philosophy of academic freedom in the 19th century. No, indeed: Reagan and Hayakawa's conduct was reminiscent of the Nazi movement in twentieth century Germany where the academic community was placed in Hitler's straitjacket. The blacklists cannot only be equated with the political persecution of American citizens during the McCarthy era, but with the burning of books that took place in the squares of German cities and the racist, hysterical "law and order" speeches of the Fascist Fuehrer. It should be no surprise to anyone that such repression existed on campus; both former presidents Summerskill and Smith provided all of us with stern warning that Reagan's direct interference with the academic community would leave miserable results.

Dr. Robert Smith addressed the fifth annual awards luncheon at the Constitutional Rights Foundation in Los Angeles and, based on his bad experiences in fighting Reagan, Dumke and the Trustees, he chose to ask his audience, "Is the Bill of Rights still alive?"

The Black Students' Union was now asking our federal judges: "Is the Bill of Rights still alive?" Our government exists to protect the rights of citizens, not to destroy them. The classic expression of our Constitution is that every person has an absolute value and that individuals have basic rights. Thomas Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, called these basic rights possessed by every individual "inalienable." This means that they cannot arbitrarily be cancelled simply because some college administration who is carrying out the governor's order to reopen a campus. The leaders of the French Revolution called these basic rights "the rights of man," and the United Nations adopted a long, elaborate and quite specific catalog of what it also deems to be the basic rights of man, including the right of the right to a job. Underlying our own concept of civil rights is the right to earn a livelihood. The BSU argued to Judge Schweigert that Reagan and Hayakawa had flagrantly abused constitutional principles by issuing the blacklists. Mr. Reagan wanted the campus opened at "point of bayonet," so Hayakawa complied "by any means necessary."

The Black Students' Union sent out press releases, but hardly anyone from the press showed up, insisting that Hayakawa was a folk hero and the BSU story wasn't newsworthy. We argued that we are a government and a people under law. It is not merely striking students and faculty members who must live under law. Each of us must live under law, and therefore how could Reagan and Hayakawa expect us to show obedience to the law while at the same time claiming a right for themselves to issue blacklists? Judge Schweigert decided to take the case "under submission."

VIII

## Reagan Tampered with Judicial Power

We had already accomplished a lot since Judge Schweigert immediately established that Hayakawa was lying about the blacklist — it was authentic! The judge was convinced that something had to be done about it. While he had the matter under submission, I received a telephone call from a court clerk informing me that Reagan had called the judge and urged him — in fact, he said Reagan begged the judge — not to issue the preliminary injunction. Reagan formed a basis for bargaining by telling Judge Schweigert that he would be forever in debt to him. Put more accurately, "You scratch my back and I will scratch yours." We thought this to be a rather contradictory position for Mr. Reagan. He always stated that he would defend the Constitution of the United States at point of bayonet. Yet here he was imbedding the judicial process in order to prevent plaintiffs from seeking redress from blacklisting through the courts. It was Reagan who was now politically interfering with the courts as he had politically interfered with higher education. We recall how Reagan called for an investigation into the U.C. Berkeley campus, stating that it was his belief that the people of California "have a right to know all the facts..." Reagan said:

There is only one way all the facts can be brought to light; there is one way that those accused of dereliction of duty can present their side of the issue. That is by complete, detailed, open... hearings.

But in this case Mr. Reagan doesn't want an "open hearing." He wants the case closed. And blacklisting certainly isn't new to him. As chairman of the Screen Actors Guild, he had been, it was learned, sympathetic to blacklisting. It was foolish for the American people to think that the leopard was going to change its spots just because he changed his title to Governor Reagan.

Making deals with judges on a case by case basis is the way Reagan got over as governor. The federal courts are not above politics, no matter how "neutral" they may present themselves. I once remember during Reagan's campaign that he was not so politically naïve to think that because a man puts on a black robe it would not suffice in itself for a judge to jettison his political loyalties.

Do you recall the 1980 presidential campaign between Carter and Reagan? Mr. Reagan introduced judicial politics into the presidential race by adopting a platform that would select judges along political, ideological lines. Reagan alienated the American Bar Association, which described his stand on selecting judges as "repugnant." This 255,000-lawyer group traditionally has avoided partisan politics, but the resolution in the Republican Party platform introduced by conservative Jesse Helms (R., N.C.) received wide support from Reagan. During that platform debate, moderate Republican lawyers cautioned Mr. Reagan that the "impartiality standards" of judges must be maintained in order to make our judicial system operate. Republican lawyer Bert Jenner, a member of the Bar Association's board of governors and the Republican counsel to the House Impeachment Committee of Richard Nixon, cautioned Reagan to reject any position that a judge should make decisions based on political affiliations instead of on "rules of law." But these Republican lawyers were knocked to the ground as Reagan fully embraced Helms' position.

So, why then does it come as such a great surprise to everyone when we say that Reagan contacted Judge Schweigert and asked him not to issue the blacklist retraction order for political reasons. Reagan's approach to the administration of justice reminds us of the way the Nazis transformed the judicial process in Germany; there the judicial system was required to go step-by-step to Hitler's tune, and the judicial process had a unitary function rather than a federal function.

In America we do not believe that a federal judge should act in concert with a political party's objectives. On the contrary, it has been inculcated in us that the idea of perceiving out power was grounded in the ideas of John Locke and Montesquieu, who had argued that liberty could last only where power is distributed among different departments of government. American leaders were familiar with the arguments as written by James Madison in Federalist No. 47.

No political truth is certainly of greater intrinsic value, or is stamped with authority of more enlightened patron of liberty, than... the accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hand... may justly pronounce the very definition of tyranny.

Our federal and state systems include a system of checks and balances which in this case is not operating. If we were operating, Judge Schweigert would have moved quickly to retract the blacklists in order to guarantee the blacklists' civil rights, but the court and Reagan were mutually dependent on one another in performing their political task.

There exists another irony in this matter. We know that a judgeship is a political plum, and we know that as governor Reagan would have substantial influence over judges within the state system. We sought a federal forum; that is, we filed the suit in federal court because we had hoped the state Governor Reagan would not have much political clout with the federal judges. We recall an editorial which appeared in the *San Francisco Chronicle* entitled "The Mulford Gap." The *Chronicle* was monitoring the courts during the mass arrest of January 23, 1969 and discovered that Reagan, Mulford and others had overstepped their bounds by "threatening judges who decline to hustle them into jails for six months."

The editorial noted that the judges were summoned to the state capital for a meeting with then Assemblyman Frank Murphy, Chairman of the Criminal Procedures Committee, Assemblyman Mulford and Governor Reagan's closest aides, Edwin Meese III, then his executive secretary, and Alex Sherriffs, then his education advisor. The state judges accused Reagan of attempting to bully them and stated that he was undermining the integrity of the state courts by using this back door approach to justice. The judges accused Reagan and Mulford of using arm-twisting tactics that were a "near miss of blackmail."

Mulford said that the editorial was a "big lie," but state Judge Calcano maintains that the *Chronicle* was telling the truth and that Mulford was the liar. "I didn't go to the meeting in Sacramento," said Calcano. "Mulford called me and asked me to go, but I said I shouldn't go. I refused to go."

"I was not present at the meeting," said the late Judge Joseph Kennedy. "I do recall the incident though. Yes, the rumor at the time was that there was legislative and gubernatorial pressures on the judges to crack down on campus demonstrations."

But much to the BSU's dismay, Reagan seemed to have had as much influence in the federal forum as he did in the state forum because it was increasingly apparent that Judge Schweigert was buckling under to the pressure of federal Judge John Sirica's politics.

In 1972, while federal Judge Schweigert is attempting to contain this lawsuit, in Washington, D.C., federal Judge John Sirica is preoccupied with Watergate. Judge Sirica said:

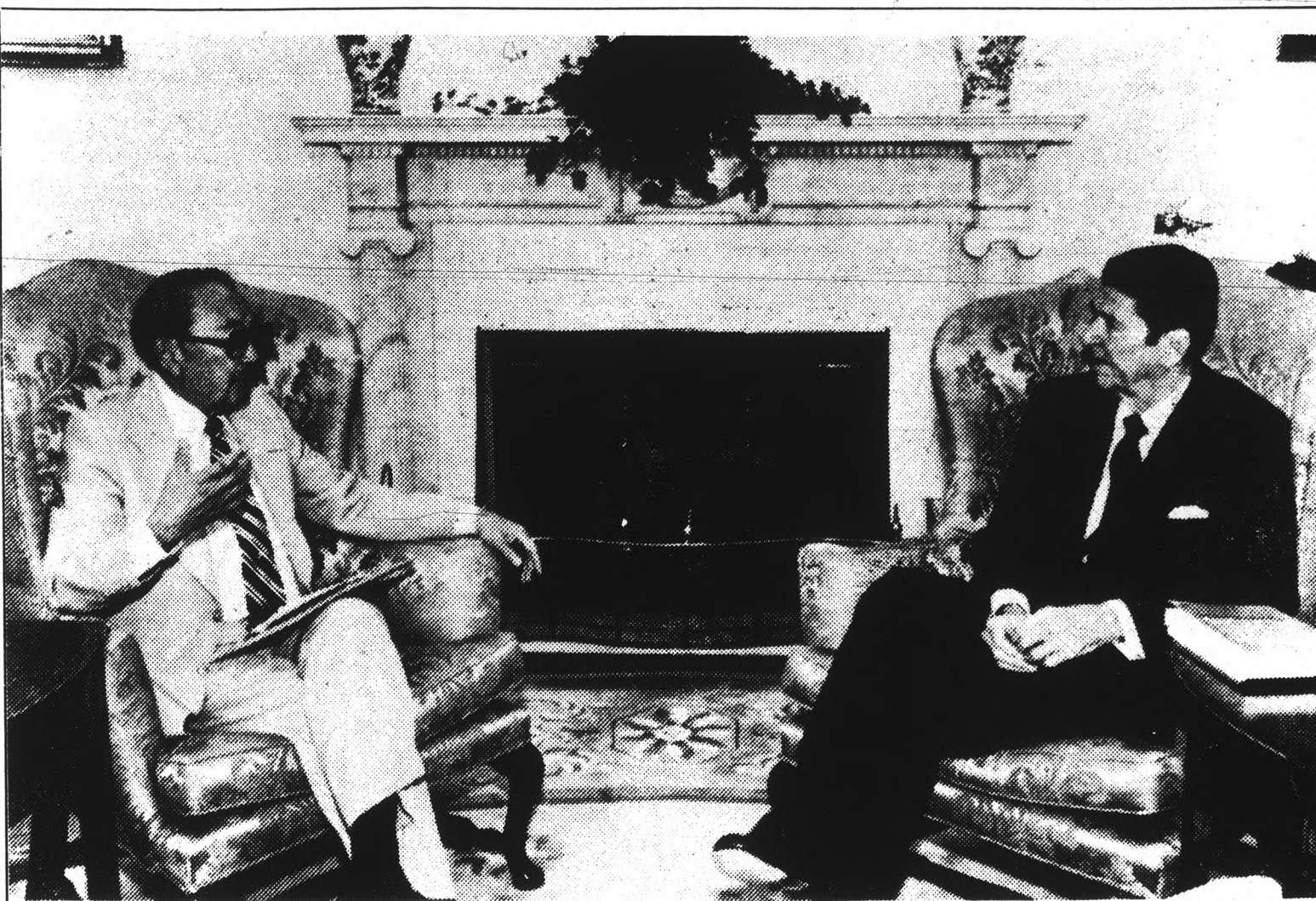
The basic strength of our system of government is tied to the continuing independence of the judicial system from political and social pressures. As a trial judge, I found that the greatest pleasure I derived from my work was that very independence. And I offer no apologies or regrets to anyone for the action I took in the break-in, I owed it to the court, to our system of justice and to the country.

But that's not the way federal Judge Schweigert sees it. While Judge Sirica is uncovering, Judge Schweigert is covering up.

The courts would rather have us conducting campus demonstrations so that the media can come in and distort the truth because in the courtroom distortion can be minimized. Already the students attempted to exercise their right to dissent, but they all ended up in jail and blacklisted, and now Reagan was attempting once again to regulate dissent by preventing students from having their day in court. Former Supreme Court Justice Douglas once commented: "A function of free speech... is to invite dispute. It may indeed best serve its high purposes when it induces... unrest... or even stirs people to anger." Reagan knew that his presidential aspiration would be shot to hell if the public discovered that it was he who instructed Hayakawa to "isolate the dissident," which Hayakawa did by blacklisting them.

Thus, Reagan did not want any public debate on this issue because it was a "no win" situation for him. Already the public was unfolding Watergate and discovering that Richard Nixon kept an "enemies list" against American citizens and that such action was deemed an impeachable offense. So, quite naturally, the public would take a hard look at Reagan if he were involved in the same type of abusive conduct as governor of California. Reagan's efforts to stymie the judicial process and to sabotage a public forum was designed to quash dissent. Thomas Jefferson insisted that democracy requires debate: "Reason and free inquiry are the only effectual agents against errors... Truth has nothing to fear from the conflict unless... disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate."

Wake up, America! Why is it so hard to you to put two and two together and come up with four? The plaintiffs had law and the facts on our side. Reagan and Hayakawa had political clout on theirs.



U.S. Senator S.I. Hayakawa sits in the oval office with President Reagan discussing how the federal courts have spent the last 10 years covering up the Blacklisting Case. On August 5, 1982, the 9th Cir. removed Reagan's name from the complaint even though he didn't have a legal leg to stand on. The 9th Cir., avoided a "public trial on the issue of damages" saying Reagan and Hayakawa enjoyed an absolute immunity. In reaching their conclusion the 9th Cir. "overruled the U.S. Supreme Court" who held in *Wood v. Strickland*, supra, that Reagan and Hayakawa as "state educational office" did not enjoy an absolute immunity. The decision went unnoticed by the press.

IX

## Hayakawa to be Ousted

But the clerk explained to me that Judge Schweigert was leaning towards issuing the blacklist retraction order because it was a "treasonist offense against democracy," however, he had received so many telephone calls that it would probably prevent him from doing so. He said that the judge was under heavy political pressures, but Schweigert was also flabbergasted by the discovery that Hayakawa's blacklists were authentic and he feared the possibility of a campus uprising. In hindsight, we are not sure whether he was upset with the fact that President Hayakawa had maintained blacklists or the fact that the BSU had discovered it. Nevertheless, the court clerk was providing me with an earful.

"Why won't the judge issue the blacklist retraction order?" I asked.

"Fear of adverse publicity against Reagan and Hayakawa," the clerk responded.

"But I thought that Judge Schweigert was an honorable man and was in the business of preserving our Constitution," I said.

"You know how our judicial system operates, Charles," the clerk said. "It is a spider's web judicial system where the weak and the poor are caught in the web while the affluent and politically powerful escape the penalties of the law. You should know by now that we are not a government under law. It is the deplorable truth that political clout was the determining factor as to whether the courts were going to attempt to 'hush up' the blacklists."

"But doesn't the code of judicial conduct prevent Judge Schweigert from talking to defendant Reagan out of the presence of plaintiffs?" I asked. I further asked the clerk why Reagan's efforts to stifle the judicial system would not be considered an obstruction of justice.

"There's no such thing as justice," he snapped, "so how can you obstruct it? If we arraigned every judge for conspiring to obstruct justice," I am afraid that most of them would be locked up in their own cells."

The court clerk wanted to explain to me that we were going to get a little something—Hayakawa's resignation—as we had initially requested. Judge Schweigert had come up with a fifty percent compromise solution to the problem. He would not issue the blacklist retraction order provided that Reagan forced Hayakawa into retirement no later than October 15, 1972, which would be 30 days from the date of the preliminary injunction hearing.

So, there was going to be a changing of the guard which was long overdue. In fact, the campus paper, *Phoenix*, had editorialized that:

Judging from his [Hayakawa's] first day in office, we believe Mr. Hayakawa will bring nothing but disaster and chaos to this campus. For the safety of the college community, we ask for the immediate resignation of Mr. Hayakawa, and for an apology to his colleague for his hasty decision to accept the appointment.

But now Judge Schweigert was making Hayakawa resign on the "quiet side." In this way, the blacklists would be happy that the resignation would come about as demanded, and Reagan would be happy that the Big Story would stay on the front pages.

"I am sorry, but this is unacceptable," I said. The blacklist issue was non-negotiable, and what right did Judge Schweigert have to swindle these American citizens out of their constitutionally protected rights?

It was decided that Hayakawa, the media folk hero, had to go by Friday, October 13, 1972, because the 30-days' deadline given Reagan by Judge Schweigert would fall on Sunday, October 15, 1972, which meant that if Hayakawa had not announced his resignation by Monday, October 16, 1972 when the Judge returned to work, Schweigert was going to issue the blacklist retraction order. So the Trustees and the Chancellor were under extensive judicial pressure to remove Hayakawa from office for unfairness. As late as Thursday, the 12th of October, Hayakawa was still tight-lipped on the resignation issue.

I am not talking—you just figure it out," Hayakawa told a *Phoenix* reporter when asked about the suddenness of his resignation. Hayakawa had been summoned to a meeting of the Chancellor's Council of Presidents meeting in Los Angeles, and at the top of the agenda was his resignation. We remember Presidents Summerskill and Smith had gone through a similar route, and the stories had dominated the newspapers. Yet when Hayakawa was summoned to a meeting to discuss his resignation, hardly a word of it was mentioned in the press.

Hayakawa was asked if he was retiring because he had decided to support a presidential candidate—Richard Nixon. "I am within my rights as a citizen to support who I wish," he commented. "that would not influence any decision to retire." He flatly refused to discuss the matter further. "Look, I am going to have a press conference on Friday," he said. "I am in the middle of a meeting and I have to get back."

"This retirement is no secret," said Leo Young, then Dean of Humanities. "The President has indicated on a number of occasions that June, 1973 would be the end of his presidency."

"Hayakawa is beyond the retirement period," said Richard Axen, then Vice Chairman of the Academic Senate, Axen was later informed by the then Chairman of the Trustees, Mr. Wente, that Hayakawa had been compelled to resign the presidency. Why Dr. Axen did not make this information known to the rest of the academic community, I don't know, but everyone seemed to be trying to explain the suddenness of Hayakawa's resignation without mentioning anything about the BSU. The BSU had called a poorly attended press conference and demanded his removal; when he refused to resign, he confronted him with a preliminary injunction to have the blacklists retracted. Yes, it is true that Hayakawa had passed retirement age, but it is equally true that the Trustees had been waiving retirement for him.

Judge Schweigert rendered his decision, and it stated that the "so-called blacklists were effectively retracted by Hayakawa and never used to deny employment to anyone."

"Oh, that's not true," said Dr. Rauch, then chairman of the Department of Psychology, who insisted that he had a big fight with Hayakawa over the enforcement of the blacklist against one of his instructors and that he lost the battle. Corroborating Dr. Rauch was former Educational Opportunities Director, Reginald Major, who also had been issued the blacklists. Major was so outraged by the blacklisting that he contacted the NAACP to determine if some type of legal action could be brought against Hayakawa.

Judge Schweigert had buckled under to political pressure, and his affirmation of Reagan and Hayakawa's argument that the blacklist was retracted demonstrated that he was nothing more than a rubber stamp whose only duty was to act on Reagan-approved decisions, irrespective of the merits of the blacklist arguments.

X

## Press Tight-Lipped

The Black Students' Union had always insisted that Hayakawa was unfit to be president, and we merely had produced evidence as to his unfitness. Yet, we see that Reagan, the judge and everyone, including the press, was so ashamed of what this man had done that no one was giving straightforward answers to the public. Even Dr. Hayakawa said "No comment" to the press, and this was the first time we ever heard him say that to them.

But the BSU knew that Americans care about truth, and in hypocritical times such as these, hypocrisy will eventually be revealed, wherever it exists, and those who take sincerity will surely be exposed. The real conspirator in this case, however, was Reagan, who used the technique of imposing political clout on the judiciary in order to achieve his political objective. Well, we say to Judge Schweigert, what you are pulling off here? When the truth is finally revealed of how you used your court to protect Reagan and Hayakawa, the public will wake up and shake fists at you, as well as at Reagan, Dumke, the Trustees, and the State Attorney General, all of whom acted in concert to contain and cover up this blacklisting. If

Hayakawa was so big and bad as to blacklist American citizens, then he ought to be able to take the punishment for his action. After all, he did say "no amnesty" for students.

Hayakawa was ousted, and the press was tight-lipped. The circumstances surrounding his removal were completely hushed up by the media, who knew, and should have known that they should have lived up to their obligation to insure the public's right to know the details surrounding the ouster. A typical report of the events was found on the front page of the *S.F. Chronicle*, which read: "Hayakawa Resigns, Job Completed." The *Chronicle* didn't mention a single word about a preliminary injunction that was simultaneously pending while Hayakawa was resigning. The news media had engaged in a conspiracy of silence, and while giving front page treatment to Hayakawa's press conference announcing his resignation, they conspired to silence, and while giving front page treatment to Hayakawa's press conference announcing his resignation, they conveniently left out those facts about the blacklist which might leave the public to suspect that there was something else taking place on campus. Thanks to the media containment of this case, Hayakawa was able to throw the tam o' shanter into the U.S. Senate race.

No longer was the press willing to act as the guardian of democracy; we did not hear arguments about the "public's right to know." On the contrary, it did all in its power to prevent the facts from ever reaching the public. This is sad because Hayakawa was planning to run for another public office, ironically as this may seem, based on his performance as president of San Francisco State. The blacklist allegation is "so ridiculous that it is not even worthy of any comment," said the city desk of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and that paper endorsed Hayakawa's senatorial bid. We thought this ironic because the *Chronicle* has reporters stationed in the federal court house, and all the city desk had to do was tell the reporter to check the court file to see if Hayakawa was lying about the authenticity of the blacklists. Instead, the city desk slammed the phone on our ears.

The *S.F. Examiner's* front-page story noted that Hayakawa insisted that the blacklist was a "forgery" and that "Hayakawa's word is good enough for us," as its city desk person put it. It was clear to us that our journalists were willing to "burn books" in order to protect their folk hero, S.I. Hayakawa. Not necessarily a literal burning of books, but the intentional omission of salient facts from front-page stories, the result having the same effect: the suppression of the students' point of view on what really happened at San Francisco State during Hayakawa's incumbency. It was this one-sided journalism that enabled Hayakawa to basically go uncriticized by the public, despite the fact that he dominated the news.

Moreover, we were somewhat surprised by the *Examiner's* refusing to give us any news coverage to state our point of view because we were alleging that the State Attorney General's office, on behalf of Reagan and Hayakawa, was sleeping in bed with the district judge in order to cover up Hayakawa's blacklisting of American citizens. For instance, in its June 4, 1978 editorial against the Supreme Court restriction on the press, the *Examiner* urged the American people not to fully trust judges and prosecutors, pointing out that high court decisions paved the way for corruption in government. The paper noted that all too often the courts will buckle under to political pressure when it is applied, and they cited a case where their journalists uncovered a cover-up by judges and prosecution that resulted in the indictments of thirty persons. The publisher, Reg Murphy, wrote:

The real losers in such rulings are the taxpayers and voters. It is they who will be deprived of the information they need to make the democratic process work. And it is they who will not ever know what investigations were stifled.

If the media argued for open courts because of potential deals struck with judges and prosecutors—in cover ups—then why was it so hard for them to investigate our position that Hayakawa had been ousted and the Attorney General, the Governor and the Judge were engaged in a concerted effort to cover up the blacklists?

We believe that if Carl Bernstein, half of the famous Woodward and Bernstein *Washington Post* reporters, had given such leads, they would not have hesitated to check the public court records to see if there was an effort to cover up the blacklists, and they would have wanted to know what Reagan's involvement was, these reporters probably would not have tolerated the courts' pulling "dirty tricks" against American citizens; they probably would have said, "Thank you, BSU," for providing us with such a lead.

At his ouster press conference, Hayakawa said, "on November 30, 1968, I met with you here in this room to announce plans for the reopening of San Francisco State."

Dissidents and activists were picketing out in front on Post Street. I entered the club swamped by jeers and catcalls and a few obscene remarks. I've accomplished my mission to restore order. I think I've done my job."

As I entered the press room, I heard a scream. "Oh, my gosh! It's him! For heaven's sake, Charles, you can't come in here. Haven't you done enough damage!" It was Harvey Yorke, Hayakawa's press secretary. He ran to call the police and ordered me to stop passing out copies of the blacklists to the media.

But it didn't make any difference if I did pass copies of the blacklists, the media did not want to hear anything adverse about their folk hero, nor were they accepting any position that the BSU was responsible for forcing Hayakawa into retirement. Some of the reporters were nuptial at the discovery of the blacklist and wrote stories about it, but the editors edited it out. And some members of the press became enraged and shouted, "Throw him out! Throw him out! It's Hayakawa's press conference. He needs to be kept silent!"

John Stuart Mill makes it clear to the press that if it silences any opinion, for all it knows it is silencing the truth. "And even a wrong opinion may contain a grain of truth necessary for finding the entire truth." The function of the press is to educate the citizens and at the same time serve as a watchdog over government deviations from its constitutional purposes. The press could not silence me and at the same time adhere to the principles of democratic libertarian philosophy that "searches for the truth."

The press wanted me to hush up because to them Hayakawa was the get-tough samurai battling the demonstrators. A resolution of the California legislature dubbed him "a modern-day samurai in tam o' shanter" for his efforts to restore order to the campus. The press always praised Hayakawa for his wisdom and gallantry in defense of higher education. Isn't that a big joke! So they told me to hush up because the Blacklist Case was "shifting the paradigm."

According to Thomas Jefferson, the press had no business attempting to silence me. Jefferson's theory and ideas as articulated by John Stuart Mill have common ground when Mill wrote:

If all mankind minus one, were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind.

In this country it is difficult to find an editor who will argue that he doesn't believe in the First Amendment. No one is willing to take the opposing side. They're all for it—or at least unwilling to admit that they are not—just as all judges are for "liberty and equality under the law." Unfortunately, however, when the press and the courts are asked to apply the principles of freedom to specific cases, unanimity ends. The champions of democracy align themselves into opposing groups, each declaring the others would have abandoned democracy. But Hayakawa's comments that the "media told a one-sided story" is implicit in his remarks: that the press was intolerant of dissent, which places it squarely against the First Amendment, is demonstrated with the expressions hurled at me: "Throw him out!... This is Hayakawa's press conference!" the press unprofessionally yelled.

—by Charles Jackson  
former member of BSU

In our next article we will look at how the Honorable Judge Robert Peckham handled the Blacklist Case and found the lawsuit to be perfectly meritorious on all five claims.

PAID ADVERTISEMENT





Members of Women Against Imperialism attempted to make female applicants think twice about joining the police force.

By Darrin Zuelow

## Protest fails to sway cop sign-ups

By Lisa Swenarski

More than 1,800 people took a long lunch, hired a babysitter for the morning or cut class to go to the Hall of Justice on Tuesday and Wednesday to apply for jobs with the San Francisco Police Department.

To the department's surprise, more than one-third were women and more than half were minorities. The ratio was good news because six officers and \$34,000 were devoted to this latest recruitment drive with a court-ordered quota hanging over the department's head. By 1985, the SFPD must hire 60 percent minorities and 30 percent women. The force now consists of only 7 percent women.

Everyone inside the hall was excited about the success, though some on the steps outside were not so happy. About six white women demonstrated for a half hour in the morning and about a dozen between 4 and 5 p.m., trying to make the female applicants think twice about joining a force they describe as an "occupying army of Third World communities."

Members of Women Against Imperialism, an organization with fewer than 20 members and another chapter in Los Angeles, chanted, "We don't want equal rights to be killer cops," and, "Blue by day, white by night, cops and klan work hand in hand."

"We protested the Army recruiting office, violence against women in pornography and killer cops at the North Beach police station. We're against police, period. We want to destroy the

myth that joining the police department is an advancement for women's liberation," said Barbara Stein, a member of the group.

The SFPD's recruitment posters, with four smiling women cops and the slogan, "We're doing the job. You can too," were hung on bulletin boards and in store windows all over the city. Some had the protesters' killer cops leaflet pasted over them, according to Rusty Cramer, with the Women Police Recruitment Project.

"So much for their version of freedom of speech," he said. "They remind me of the Moral Majority because they see things from one perspective."

But the women filling out applications were not all opposed to the chanting outside.

"I agree the cops and Ku Klux Klan go hand in hand," said Joy, a 26-year-old white woman. "I do think they're occupying armies in Black and Latino neighborhoods. I got the same thing in the Army. But I'm joining so I can infiltrate the system. I think that's better than bitching from the outside."

"I still think women are a passive force," she said. "Becoming police will help them become stronger."

None of the women interviewed would give their names.

"They don't want to be singled out even this early," said Cramer. "They don't want the spotlight on them."

"I don't want people to know what I'm doing until I make it," said a 27-year-old black woman. "I might flunk out."

"I want to be a matron," she said,

smiling. "I want to lock people up. My mother's scared about what I'm doing, but I'm not. I'm looking forward to learning how to be tough and I know I've got a lot to learn."

She said she thought twice about signing up when she heard what the protesters were saying.

"The police and the Klan are hooked up and they're out to hurt people," she said. "I don't know if I can change that. I hope so."

Besides their sex and their desire to be policewomen, the women applicants seemed to have little in common. Some were dressed up, wearing makeup and perfume, while others wore tennis shoes, their hair already cut to Police Academy standards.

One white woman, wearing perfectly applied makeup, with long hair and a fashionable cowboy outfit, sped through the lines, glancing at her watch. Moving swiftly toward the elevator, she commented, "I've had a good career as a corporate executive but now I'm tired of it. Police work is in my family and now that they're letting women sign up, why not join?"

Most of the men heard about the application days from a friend, whereas most of the women were informed by a poster or a TV spot.

"The men have an 'old boy' network in the police department where they can get information," said Mary Spencer, director of the Women Police Recruitment Project. "There hasn't been a network formed yet for women."

The women standing in line know what they're getting into. They know the salary is good at \$24,800, more than twice the national average income for women and more than two and a half times that of minority women.

Though the men, who had the department all to themselves until seven years ago, have come a long way toward accepting women officers, women still have to prove themselves as being just as competent.

"I used to think that women shouldn't be allowed to be police officers," said Sergeant Mike Pera, public affairs officer. "I was especially doubtful because of the physical issue. But I learned that you don't have to be six foot two inches and 240 pounds to do the job right. Women do the job just as good as men."

Studies on the performance of women cops show that women make fewer arrests but their arrests have a higher rate of conviction, and that women have the ability to solve a situation with words rather than force.

The number of women cops who are fired or quit is proportionately higher than the number of men who leave the force. Between 1976 and 1982, 150 women were hired, of which 59 quit and seven were fired. Of the 620 men hired during that time, 134 quit and 16 were fired.

The SFPD is in the process of trying to terminate others, but some are fighting back. The first to win was former SF State student Nancy Fadhl. A federal judge determined last week that the SFPD was guilty of sex discrimination by firing her in 1978.

For those who are just now applying, discrimination suits are something far removed from their worries. They still have to take preparatory classes and then written and oral exams next month.

"At that point we tell them, 'If you get a little envelope, you failed, and if you get a big envelope you passed,'" said Sergeant Jesus Torres, in charge of recruiting and retention.

## New treatment proposed Epileptic pushes self help

By Carolyn Jung

Treatment for epilepsy has changed little since Julius Caesar, Napoleon and Charles Dickens suffered from it. But the traditional drug methods are now being challenged by one man.

Jeffrey Winters, an epileptic for the past 21 years and founder of the Epileptic Support Program in San Francisco, said, "Doctors legitimately gamble with medication. They literally shoot craps at a Las Vegas table."

"If one drug doesn't work, they add another one, hoping that somehow both together will do the trick. But at times the only thing it does is provoke a seizure."

In addition, experts agree that all 16 available anticonvulsant drugs cause side effects, including loss of memory, slurred speech, rash, fever, dizziness, nausea, and gum overgrowth.

"Everyone is going to experience some side effects, no matter what their metabolism," said Hazel Bagley of the Epileptic Society of San Francisco. "But until science comes up with something better, medication is the only real solution."

The Commission for the Control of Epilepsy and Its Consequences reported that full control of seizures by drug therapy is reached in 50 percent of all cases, partial control in 30 percent and no control in the remaining 20 percent.

"Many people believe they can get better only through drug therapy. They live with reinforced hopelessness," said Winters. "But studies have shown that people can do it themselves, that they have the inner power to change seizure activity."

According to a report by the commission, an estimated 2,135,000 people in the United States have some form of epilepsy.

Epilepsy refers to a disruption in the normal rhythm of the brain cells by an erratic discharge, a kind of miniature electrical storm in the brain. A seizure is its outward manifestation.

The image usually associated with an epileptic seizure is of a person lying on the floor unconscious, his body seemingly possessed by some demonic force, his mouth uttering loud moans, his arms

and legs thrashing wildly.

But the term epilepsy encompasses a spectrum of seizures. It includes everything from the most severe just described, others which affect only one limb or one side of the face, another type characterized by aimless wandering and lip smacking, to a staring-off-into-space trance common among children.

Though Winters concedes the most severe seizures are best treated by medication, he believes more moderate ones are better controlled by self-help therapy.

He advocates a variety of techniques, such as special deep-breathing exercises, biofeedback, behavioral therapy and keeping a journal to isolate the patterns in a person's life most likely to trigger seizures. Winters claims a 90 percent rate of effectiveness in using these methods to control seizures.

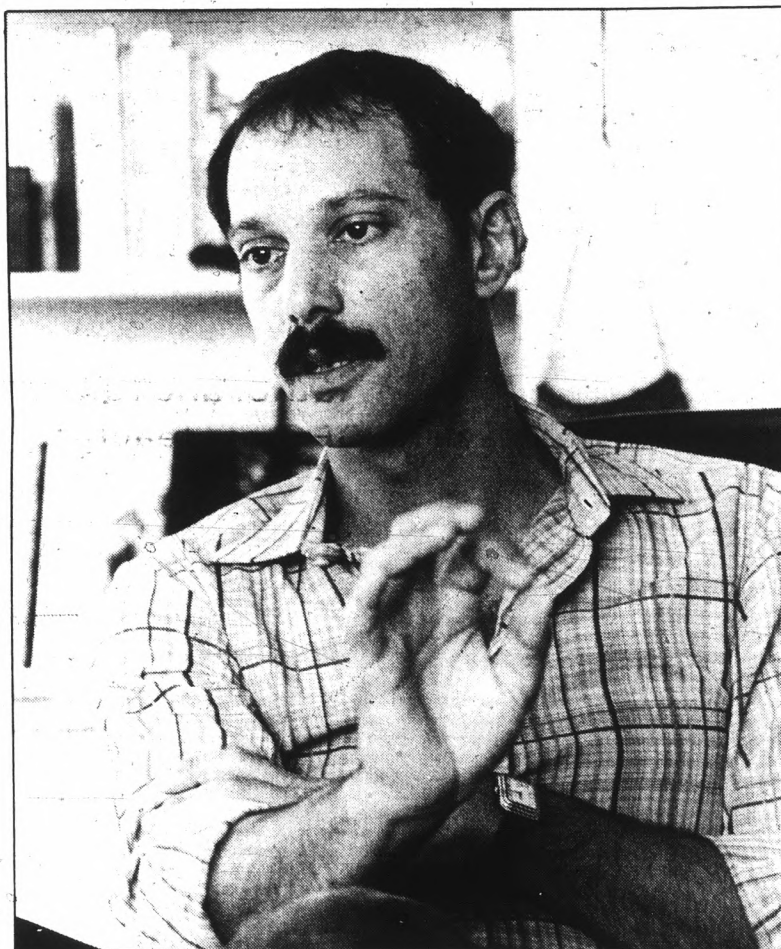
But Bagley is skeptical about them. "Methods like biofeedback haven't really been proven. No medical group or national health has said they are the answer."

Besides treatments, the Epileptic Support Program, founded in 1981, and the Epileptic Society of San Francisco, incorporated in 1975, offer epileptics doctor referrals and advice on matters such as pregnancy, job discrimination and obtaining a driver's license. Both organizations also give workshops for families of epileptics and seminars for teachers, since schools do not require them to know how to deal with seizures.

At SF State there is no formal training on epilepsy for professors, according to Jim Perkins, health educator of Student Health Services.

"But if any professor wanted information on how to handle a seizure situation we would tell him to get the person on the floor, to protect him from objects in the room, and to just let the seizure run its course," he said. "We would tell the professor to forget the myth of trying to put something in the epileptic's mouth to keep the tongue from being swallowed."

"Not only is the tongue too short to swallow, but the professor would pro-



By Toru Kawana

Jeffrey Winters advocates new techniques for treating epilepsy

bably get his fingers chomped off in the process."

Concern about epilepsy is heightened because the disorder has so many causes. It can be induced at birth by brain injury, or later in life by poisoning, infection, blood sugar alteration, vitamin and mineral deficiencies, dehydration, emotional crisis, stroke, brain tumor and any head injuries. Heredity plays only a minor role.

Epilepsy knows no boundaries," said Bagley. "It is democratic in that respect. It can affect anyone, at any time."

Nevertheless public awareness of it has been scant. "We've heard a lot about rape, incest and homosexuality, but up to now epilepsy has been the only taboo in society not talked about," Winters said. "It has been kept in the public basement."

## Mentally disabled hold convention

By Eileen Walsh

Just as at any other convention, delegates listened to speeches, drank at the bar, and sneaked off to tour the city when the meetings grew dull.

But one thing was unusual about these conventioners — all of them have been labeled mentally retarded.

Nearly 300 members of "People First," a statewide organization run by and for people with mental handicaps, gathered at the San Francisco Hotel Sept. 11 and 12. And the first thing they did was give themselves a standing ovation, just for being there.

"Lots of people have stereotypes about us, and they're surprised to see us here," said 30-year-old convention chairperson Geoff Goedecke, who spent second grade through high school in classes for severely retarded people.

"We're here because we want to live as independently as possible, and be treated as normally as possible," he said. "It's about time the public realizes we're people first and handicapped second."

Goedecke, who works as a box-boy at Alpha-Beta market, helped found the California chapter of "People First" in 1978, to enable people who have been labeled mentally retarded to speak for themselves.

"The public has heard little about the disabled from the disabled," he said. "We are always represented by parents and professionals. What 'People First' does is help us speak up."

The delegates who came to speak up at this third annual convention ranged from mildly retarded people to non-speaking quadriplegic individuals in wheelchairs.

Some of the latter expressed themselves by using wands strapped to their heads to point out words and pictures on "communication boards" set in their laps.

Those attending were of all ages, some in three-piece suits, some in T-shirts, jeans and baseball caps. Some wore helmets to protect themselves from uncontrolled seizures.

The delegates' shouts of "You tell 'em, Ed," and "That's right, Ed," punctuated the keynote speech of Ed Roberts, the 42-year-old director of the State Department of Rehabilitation.

Roberts, a quadriplegic with severe breathing problems, urged delegates to "dream a little." He said that at age 19 he had asked the Department of Rehabilitation to help him find work, but was told he was too handicapped.

"Now," said Roberts, as the audience cheered, "I'm the director."

Despite cutbacks from the Reagan administration and little understanding from the public, Roberts said, disabled people will someday win their fight for acceptance.

"And when we do win, 'we're going to be very human to other people. We're not going to make them struggle every day just to survive,'" he said.

Their own struggle was discussed by delegates in workshops such as "Know Your Rights," "Consumer Involvement," and "Consent for Sterilization."

One workshop, "How You Feel Inside" was packed with delegates who booed the group leader's opening statement "You guys are all mentally retarded." They then discussed how to cope with the pain caused by this label.

According to Goedecke, disabled people prefer to "label jars, not people." "We have been put in jars and smeared with labels," he said, "but a lot of lids have blown off those jars, and it's going to be hard to get them back on again."

Goedecke's own lid blew off when he first attended a "People First" convention in Oregon. "It brought me out from

See Mental, page 11

Come  
Unto Me

Community  
Assembly of God  
1819 San Jose Ave.

584-5250

Sunday School 9:30 am  
Sunday Morning Worship 10:45 am  
Sunday Evening Service 7:00 pm  
Wednesday Bible Study 7:30 pm  
Friday Youth Night 7:30 pm



supercuts  
we cut hair for your ego not ours..

\$6



No Appointment  
Hours: M-F 9-6  
Sat 9-7  
Sun 10-3

59 West Portal Ave., San Francisco, 566-3929

(1/2 block from W. Portal Tunnel)

By Mimi K. L. M. Cars, 11/17/82

## EXCELLENT RESPONSE.

TDK TAPES AT  
SAVINGS  
OF UP  
TO 50%!

DC-60 Reg. \$2.29  
NOW \$1.29 ea.  
MAR-C90 Reg. \$10.95  
NOW \$5.49 ea.  
AD-C60 Reg. \$2.85  
NOW \$1.65 ea.  
Available in 2-packs only



TDK

Franciscan Shops  
Main Floor - Student Union



## Feig

Continued from page 1

to keep all this in my head in a very integrated fashion," Feig said. She engages a woman who has waited all morning in her office to speak with Feig about her parents, survivors of the Holocaust. Feig promises to meet with the woman soon.

Feig would like to distance herself from Holocaust work of awhile. She is tired of the same question about "why would a gentle Montana ranch girl talk about the Holocaust for 20 years?" She is a psychologist, among other things and it troubles her that she has no satisfactory answer to the question.

She prefers to explain the significance of planning.

"In planning, I think more about symbol, ritual and myth than about anything else," Feig said. "For most individuals, there is a myth about planning: that it is good. That there's some sort of inherent good in planning, difficult as it is. And it has some sort of positive energy associated to it. And that politically and emotionally and every other way it's a neutral function. That planning is done by specialists who are neutral architects, environmentalists. I want to caution all of us that in fact we know this isn't true at all. There's no in-

herent good in planning, it depends on what one does with it.

"And I use as my example the planning, the very serious non-emotional planning, that went into building the gas chambers and crematoriums.

"Hitler assembled a rather interesting group of top-notch specialists, technicians, who meant no evil. If you read their memorandums and their reports, there is no mention among these technicians of animosity about the Jews or Gypsies. It isn't even on their mind. What they are excited about, and they are truly excited, oh, my God, about solving the environmental conditions of a camp.

"Think of how difficult it is to plan a camp. And the intricate problems, you should read the memos where they try to solve the problems of the crematorium. The doors are too low. What kind of fuel do you use? And if you read through enough of these things, I don't want to get into the issue of what's good and evil, or what is evil, but certainly these people didn't give any thought to the Jews. They weren't the Hitlers and the Himmlers saying these Jews are vermin. There wasn't any of that. They focused on a planning problem.

"How do you destroy that many people efficiently, quickly? How do you

solve the environmental problems? How do you integrate it all into one program?

"Look at Albert Speer, he was a planner, all right, that's what he did, he planned. He said, 'You know, I'm not involved with the Jews, they're pretty nice people.' But here's his opportunity to plan. I think that from this, my thesis is that we have to be very, obviously, (aware) that the myth of the inherent good of planning and the symbol of planning as neutral has to be very carefully observed because it is the direction, involvement and results that indicate whether planning is good or planning is bad.

"You can plan a magnificent parking complex and literally destroy neighborhoods and cultures by doing so. I guess that's the message that I've been trying to carry through — just to remind ourselves not to take this so lightly," Feig said.

Feig is a woman of action, and neutrality is a means to an end, a method to deploy or to distance herself when the frustrations of administration drag her down.

"Problem number one: we do not have an academic master plan. Since I believe that form follows function, I also believe that space design, conception follows the educational process. What we've planned for is the way things are now. That leaves me a little hollow and a little worried."

She views space and energy consumption on the campus as the two biggest problems. Romberg and Feig are known to be particularly upset that the Old

Science building has not been renovated with state funding.

"I think that the amount of faculty office space, or lack of it, is criminal," Feig said. "It isn't even a complex issue, you just have to walk around. It isn't just sort-of, it's gross. And the second thing is the absence of appropriate teaching space. Look at the School of Business. It's one of the most prestigious in the country. I have never heard of a school of business that has the kinds of classrooms it does. Any decent graduate school has tiered classrooms, and that isn't because it's considered cute and nice, it's because that's essential in that kind of mode of teaching. Look at the Creative Arts. Hell, the whole building's falling down."

"You know what amazes me? It's the patience of the faculty and students and a state of California that says we are not entitled to any more faculty space. We have the least amount of acreage — 19 acres — and we have 25,000 students crammed on to it."

Feig has developed a radical plan to circumvent legislative channels. She wants to go directly to the business community for the funds to renovate old buildings.

"I don't think we've succeeded here as we might have," Feig admitted. "The difficulty with planning is it isn't integrated."

Feig is clearly losing patience with the system. "I think there's a point where you can't do it any more," she said. "When you're doing all this junk, how much dreaming can you do?"

## Pell

Continued from page 1

\$300 in monthly benefits, because one parent is disabled or deceased. This is now being weighed against the Pell Grant benefits as a source of income to reduce eligibility.

Income, family size, assets and parents' ages are also considered in determining Pell Grant eligibility.

Although grants are generally awarded to dependent students whose parents earn less than \$20,000 annually, a \$16,000 annual income cutoff point has been proposed for next year's budget.

According to Baker, the number of SF State Pell Grant recipients this year is the same as last year — about 4,000 — but there were many more applicants.

"The student is not receiving the financial aid that he would have gotten last year," Baker said, "and some of those students are not in school now."

"The override proved that the Reagan administration was lying about what was going on in the budget," said Halterman.

Baker called the Pell Grant estimate of the cost of education "exceptionally low."

"In the long run," he said, "it is the student who loses."

"Pell Grant assumes a student needs

\$1,944 in living expenses, fees and books for nine months," he said, "while SF State's estimate comes to more than \$6,000 for the same period."

Most Pell Grant recipients received about \$900 for this school year, Baker said.

The federal funds made available by the veto override will be most important to students who wouldn't have received aid otherwise, according to Gambee.

According to Sylvia Diegnau, associate coordinator for the office of financial aid in the Chancellor's office, a 2.8 percent decrease is expected system-wide for next year's budget, based on projections made in April.

"There should be more of a commitment to student financial aid," Baker said.

Speaking for Rep. Phil Burton, D-S.F., aide Frank Kieliger said, "The hallmark of our society is the education available to young people."

"This country thrives on education," he said, "a free society requires an educated electorate. The budget cuts would allow only talented students with money to get an education."

"Congress kicked up its heels," Keiliger said, "they've had enough in budget cuts aimed at those in our society least able to help themselves."

## Bookie

Continued from page 3

at the tracks and the football games.

They were introduced to the business by a San Francisco bookmaker named Zeke whose operation was called "the cream of San Francisco betting action" in the local newspapers when he was busted in 1957. He was busted a second time in 1960, again making headlines. The Kelleys' mentor was in business until 1979, when he died of cancer.

"Zeke was so paranoid he'd call it 'bull horrors' when he felt the heat. Sometimes I used to think he'd go home and fingerprint his daughter, thinking she was an undercover cop," recalls Michael.

He met Zeke in the "watering holes of Nob Hill" in 1970 and soon went to work for him. John joined them one year later. After a few years, John and Michael were arrested and received a fine and probation. They went back to business, but because of the heat and

other interests, the three closed down. They returned to the legitimate jobs they'd held before 1970. Michael went to work in a hotel, John worked as a janitor in a bar and Zeke went to the gold country to try his hand at prospecting.

But they were soon brought back "by popular demand." John built up his own business in 1976. Michael joined him six months later, and Zeke started a separate operation six months after that.

They frequently talk about the good old days when Zeke was around and say it was he who taught them how to do business the right way — by helping people at the same time. They say it was Zeke who had the best description for their business.

One day when Michael was in the hospital with his ulcer problems, Zeke visited him and said, "Bookmaking is the hardest way I know to make an easy buck."

## Bylaws-Mental-

Continued from page 1

which the corporation operates.

The amended bylaws were sent to the administration for approval along with the "Memo of Understanding" last June, without notice to the students.

Derek Gilliam, a member of the Pan African Students Union, called the board's move "extremely arrogant," and said, "The bylaws disenfranchise the student body when the AS is supposed to be working in the interest of the student body. It's indicative of their whole political line. There are some profound contradictions that should be investigated."

Glenn Merker, AS speaker of the legislature, said the bylaws weren't meant to alienate students. "With the bylaws it might be limiting the membership of the corporation, but we encourage students to participate."

The bylaws are currently under legal scrutiny by Thomas Silk, a corporate lawyer hired by the AS at the request of the administration. Silk was not available for comment.

"The university asked us to have the bylaws reviewed for flaws, so we got the best corporate lawyer we could find," said Kamai. "He has found nothing legally incorrect."

The legal review of the bylaws will cost the AS an estimated \$2,000 according to Kamai.

**Shaman to speak in S.F.**

Don Jose Rios Matsuwa, a 103-year-old Huichol shaman and ceremonial leader, will appear next Monday, Sept. 20, at the Forest Lodge, 266 Laguna Honda Blvd. From 7 to 11 p.m.

Continued from page 10

a quiet individual to someone with something to say," he said. He and two other Californians who attended that meeting helped start the state chapter.

Funding for California's "People First," which has 16 chapters located from Santa Rosa to Anaheim — is provided by "Protection and Advocacy," a non-profit organization formed to protect the legal rights of the 400,000 Californians with developmental disabilities. These include mental retardation, autism, cerebral palsy and epilepsy.

A nine-member board of directors and five officers, govern the group, with the aid of non-disabled advisors.

"The advisors were really involved at the beginning," said Goedecke, "but they are beginning to pull back some. Once we get over our fear of failure and see that we can be successful, we do things on our own."

However, many parents of the disabled still oppose the group because they feel their children are incapable of making independent decisions, he said. "But I tell them look at the movement, come to the convention and you'll see there's nothing to be scared about."

Of all their work, Goedecke said the greatest success so far has been increasing both the self-confidence of members and the public's awareness of disabled people through such events as the convention.

Coining a term to describe their new attitude he said, "We've learned to be 'voiceterous.'"

## Theft

Continued from page 1

"I think we'll definitely get some money but the question is how much," he said.

Lieutenant Richard Van Slyke, of DPS said the thief may have entered the lab through a door or open window.

"Quite often we find it's not forced entry when something has been stolen on campus but it'd be impossible to say all these cases involved keys," he said. "There's no doubt in my mind that at any given time, you'd be able to find rooms open and windows unlocked on campus. You'd have to hire five people to keep everything secure. It's that one bit of carelessness that leads to something like this."

Palme said, "As far as we know, the lab was locked up tight for the night."

Overall, campus thefts are usually high in the beginning of the semester, according to Van Slyke.

"For some reason the number has really diminished this semester and we really don't know why. We've had our share of stolen backpacks but thefts from autos has especially decreased."

## BofA Versatellers

open at SF State

A Bank of America Convenience Banking Center, with two Versateller automated teller machines, has been installed outside the main entrance to the SF State Student Union.

The ATMs will provide banking services such as withdrawals, deposits, balance inquiries, fund transfers and Bank of America payments from 6 a.m. to midnight seven days a week, including holidays. Anyone with a Versateller card will be able to use the ATMs.

Demonstrations on how to use the ATMs will be conducted by Bank of America from Sept. 20 to 24, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Bank representatives will also assist with card request forms. Anyone who participates in a demonstration will receive a Versateller gift.

## Computers-

Continued from page 2

will pay for the continuing education of employees who show promise. Ladkins admitted this happens frequently, but said students have a better chance of being put into a good slot at the start if the more advanced education is already behind them.

Other computer schools in San Francisco were reluctant to talk about their programs.

The director of the Computer Learning Center said she was "very hesitant to give any information," and on three different occasions, Control Data Institute told Phoenix everyone was too busy for comment.

Control Data Institute, Computer Learning Center and Heald Institute are all currently registered with the Better Business Bureau and have clean records.

## Author and former SF State teacher

John Gardner killed

Renowned author John Gardner, who taught English Literature at SF State from 1962-66, was killed in a motorcycle accident Tuesday near his home in Pennsylvania.

Gardner was known for the breadth of his novels, poetry, translations, and short stories, but those who knew him at SF State also recalled his teaching abilities.

Professor of English Niel Snortum said that Gardner was a "marvelously natural and unaffected man, which must have made him a particularly good teacher. He was always tearing around teaching everywhere, crossing state lines and the whole bit ... a marvelous teacher."

Another colleague in the English Department, Eric Solomon, called Gardner "a superb scholar-teacher — a first rate medievalist and a marvelous creative writing instructor ... a generation of students here were enriched by his presence and his passionate intensity."

## Cal State grad fee hike voted down

By Sandy Welsh

California State University undergraduate fees were increased this semester, as expected, but the proposed graduate student fee increase was voted down by both the Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

"It was a very last minute decision," said Marge Dickinson of the Post-Secondary Education Commission (PSEC). "We expected the increase (for graduate students) to go through. In the end I guess they thought the \$3 or \$4 million would be helpful to the State but it wasn't worth the possible disruption of so many students' education."

Dickinson said her office has been ordered by the state Legislature to investigate three aspects of the CSU system: the possibility of graduate student tuition, the use of student fees and the distribution of financial aid. Dickinson said the PSEC would file a report with the Legislature in December, but no action would be taken on the report until April or May.

Susan Burr of the Legislative Analyst's office said she believed there was the possibility of an increase in student fees. "We've recommended increases for the last two years. I don't see why it would change this year," she said.

## DPS auction



By Don Damore

These bicycles are just some of the many items on display and open for bidding at the DPS auction, Sept. 13 - 24. Bids for all items can be deposited in a box at the DPS reception desk. For more information contact Lt. Richard Van Slyke at 469-2226.

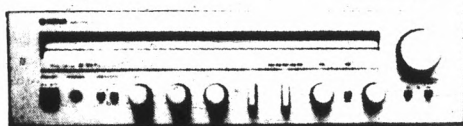


You,  
yes you,  
can serve  
Margaritas  
tonight.

Easy:  
Just add tequila  
vodka or gin!

## YAMAHA!

MODEL R-500 \$229



1. Attractive appearance.
2. Compact.
3. Bass & treble controls. (Does not have separate mid range)
4. Total harmonic distortion at 4 ohms .5%.
5. Has tuning meter. (Does not have wattage meter.)
6. Rear Jacks: Base Metal.
7. Two year service policy.
8. Yamaha stereo products are of adequate quality. They are not cheap junk. (Yamaha stereo is a product of NIPPON GAKKI CO., Ltd., with headquarters and company offices in Hamamatsu, JAPAN.)

Supplies of some models may be limited, and this offer is for today only, 9/16/82 1982, so hurry in because this offer may or may not be repeated.

Note: during this offer, we also have the smaller Yamaha, the Model R-300 for even less than the R-500. Limit 1 receiver per customer.

## marantz!!!

MARANTZ is one of the most famous brands of stereo equipment on the market, and has an incredibly high reputation for excellent quality. They are electronically far superior to many other brands on the market.



MODEL SR3100 \$350.00

1. Excellent electronic design with high specifications.
2. Has separate mid-range controls, as well as standard bass & treble controls.
3. In stereo receivers, total harmonic distortion is audible when above .1%, but this Marantz is way below that level at both 4 ohms and 8 ohms.
4. Has tuning meter and Dual Wattage Meters.
5. Rear Jacks: Certified 24K Gold Plated. (Gold will not corrode or rust as base metal can; and gold provides a much better electrical contact.)
6. Three year service policy.
7. Can be used with 4 ohm, 8 ohm, or 16 ohm speakers.
8. Marantz Co. headquarters are located at 20525 Nordhoff St., Chatsworth, Cal., U.S.

In our opinion, the MARANTZ is far superior to the Yamaha; but we realize that not everyone can afford a MARANTZ. Thus, if you're short of cash, buy the Yamaha now, and then when you can afford it, TRADE UP TO MARANTZ.

**STEREO DISCOUNT CITY, INC.**  
1621 El Camino, Mt. View, Cal.



# Former lives hold clues to present-day problems

By Carolyn Jung

During a light hypnotic trance, Mrs. C journeyed back in time trying to discover why for the past seven years she has been too tense to have sexual intercourse with her husband.

The 50-year-old woman found herself in another century, on a ship sailing to a new land. She never reached it. Pirates boarded the ship, dragged her to the floor and gang-raped her. Relief came only when she died from massive blood loss.

After she awoke from the trance, she felt free from the tension and a few days later was able to enjoy sex with her husband again.

That was just one of the successful cases described by Dr. Edith Fiore, a Saratoga clinical psychologist and hypnotherapist. Her lecture, "Past Lives — Current Problems," held Saturday at San Francisco's Golden Gateway Holiday Inn, was based on her work which examines reincarnation as the possible cause of an individual's present problems and personality.

The lecture was offered by the Rosicrucian Order, a non-religious, non-political organization with members in 150 countries devoted to the study of the psychic realm.

The two-hour lecture was attended by about 480 people, an audience drawn right out of suburbia — mostly white middle-class and middle-aged, attired in sports shirts, print dresses and a rainbow of polyester.

Fiore, a vivacious woman of some 40 years with cropped black hair, told the audience she is not out to confirm anything.

"In the beginning, when my work first brought me in contact with it, I didn't believe in reincarnation myself," she said. "I have never been trying to prove or disprove its existence. I have only been trying to solve my patients' problems."

If the seven cases she discussed in her lecture are any indication, then she must be doing the job.

One patient, Mr. B, was a terrible procrastinator whose inability to complete any plans finally ruined his marriage. Under hypnosis, he became extremely



agitated and according to Fiore, "seemed almost like a totally different person." He was upset because his slaves were so far behind schedule in erecting a building it seemed they would never finish on time. Mr. B became so angry he ordered his soldiers to kill all the slaves. The soldiers reluctantly rounded up the slaves in a quarry pit and killed them by rolling boulders down upon them.

Only after he saw the crushed bodies did he feel regret.

Another patient, Mrs. F, has such unbearable migraines that for three-day intervals she could stand neither light nor food and could do nothing but remain in bed. Doctors found nothing physically wrong and only prescribed drugs to ease the pain.

In a trance, Mrs. F became a 7-year-old who was insanely jealous of her 3-year-old sister. One day while in a temper tantrum, she took a rock and crushed her sister's skull. Her parents were incensed. She became overwrought with grief and developed an intense headache from crying all day.

According to Fiore, once an individual confronts the past event responsible for his problems, he experiences great relief and "instantaneous healing." In the case of Mr. B, she said he no longer procrastinates. As for Mrs. F, she has not had another migraine.

A patient can locate that certain triggering event in as little as two sessions but that is rare. "It all depends on the person's inner mind and conscious resistance," said Fiore.

In her hour-long sessions — the cost of which she declined to state — Fiore plays recorded bamboo flute music to aid the hypnosis process. She said only a light trance is needed for a regression and it can even be done when the patient is awake.

Fiore demonstrated her work by showing a film of an actual regression. In it, she softly questioned her patient and learned he was in a trench in France during World War I.

At the moment he said he was killed by artillery fire, the film captured his reaction as he sat in Fiore's office. His head jerked back and his complexion changed from rosy to pale.

"People come back through reincarnation to perfect their souls," explained Fiore. "A person may be reincarnated in the opposite sex, with a group of people, as an animal, in one day or years later. When passing from one life to another, a person usually encounters a white light or angelic presence to guide them."

Fiore has performed about 10,000 regressions but could not estimate how many have been effective in solving problems. "When a person walks into my office though, I feel 99 times out of 100 that I can help him," she said.

## Extra tuition

# Discrimination suit filed against USF

By Audrey Lavin

In a move that has divided the University of San Francisco's Associated Students, strained their relations with the administration and sent rumors flying, USF's AS has sued the university for discriminating against foreign students.

The AS and the International Student Association filed suit last week in Superior Court, claiming that an extra \$50 fee charged to foreign students is discriminatory.

The suit, filed by AS President Herman Petzold, seeks a restraining order preventing the university from collecting the "student service" fee from approximately 1,500 foreign students, and from spending the money collected until the dispute is over. It also seeks to find out how the university plans to spend the money.

The suit claims the student service fee violates a provision of the USF constitution which states, "all decisions affecting the determination of tuition, residency fees and other university fees directly affecting the student community" should be discussed with the school senate beforehand.

"At no time were plaintiffs asked to give their opinions or participate in the decision-making process," the complaint reads.

AS member Craig Perkins said he had heard a rumor that University President Father LoSchiavo plans to cut off funds to the AS and change the rights provision in the constitution if the suit is not dropped. The USF administration has refused to comment on the suit.

Whether the AS fears the administration threats or believes Petzold was hasty in his decision to file a claim, some AS members want to drop the suit.

According to Perkins, the communication lines that would ordinarily be open between the administration and the AS have been severed because LoSchiavo doesn't want to say anything that might affect the legal proceedings.

"It has gotten to the point where even the International Students Association wants to find out if Petzold made too

radical a move. If we drop the lawsuit Father LoSchiavo will feel more comfortable to set up a meeting with us," said Perkins.

If the AS drops their part of the lawsuit, Petzold intends to continue the suit alone as what he calls a "true trustee" of the international students, who he feels have been neglected in the past.

"I want to commit them to spending this extra revenue on international students. They haven't commented yet," said Petzold, "which either means they don't know or they don't intend to spend it on what is right."

"If there is any justifiable reason for the charge, the school has not offered any explanation," said Petzold's attorney, Sarge Holtzman. The assumption is that the money is necessary for the cost of registering international students, which includes embassy communication and visa forms.

But Holtzman believes the action is discrimination on its face unless the university discloses how they calculated the amount charged.

"According to academic vice-president Hartmut Fisher, the \$150,000 that will be generated will be earmarked for the general fund to provide supposed unnamed services for foreign students," said Petzold.

"If the university collects money from one group instead of from the student body as a whole, there needs to be accountability or that group might end up bearing the cost of the lighting bills," said Petzold.

According to Holtzman, the additional fee is also in violation of the

federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the state Unruh Civil Rights act, which prohibit discrimination based on national origin.

Petzold said the suit is a last resort after asking LoSchiavo several times in early August to explain the university's reasons for collecting the fee.

There is a possibility, according to Perkins, that a meeting will be arranged between LoSchiavo and Petzold next week to resolve the third lawsuit filed against USF this year (the first involving the Quintin Dailey case, the second being the Jesuits versus the unionized faculty) without having to go to court.

"If I can have assurance that the additional fees will be accounted for separately at the end of the year," said Petzold, "then I would call Holtzman and drop the claim immediately."

"The situation at USF could not happen here at SF State," said Harry Friedman, SF State foreign student advisor. "The only extra money we ask for is \$15 interest if the student decides to pay in block installments."

According to Friedman, the state has a set out-of-state tuition system that does not separate foreign students.

## Street fair

The fourth annual 24th Street Fair will be held this Sunday in the Mission 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., between Mission and Hampshire streets. Artists, crafts, displays and street performers will be present for the celebration of Mexican independence.

## STANLEY H. KAPLAN

For Over 40 Years The Standard of Excellence In Test Preparation.

PREPARE FOR:

## MCAT • DAT • LSAT

GRE • GRE PSYCH • GRE BIO • GMAT

PCAT • OCAT • VAT • MAT

SSAT • PSAT • SAT • ACHIEVEMENTS • ACT

TOEFL • MSKP • NAT'L MED BOARDS • VQE

ECFMG • FLEX • NAT'L DENTAL BOARDS

PODIATRY BOARDS • NURSING BOARDS

CPA • SPEED READING



Stanley H. KAPLAN EDUCATIONAL CENTER

- Permanent Centers open days, evenings and weekends.
- Low hourly cost. Dedicated full-time staff.
- Complete TEST-n-TAPE™ facilities for review of class lessons and supplementary materials.
- Opportunity to make up missed lessons.
- Voluminous home-study materials constantly updated by researchers expert in their field.
- Opportunity to transfer to and continue study at any of our over 105 centers.

SAN FRANCISCO (415) 433-1763

1 Security Pacific Pl. 94108

BERKELEY (415) 849-4044

64 Shattuck Square 94704

PALO ALTO (415) 327-0841

499 Hamilton Ave. 94301

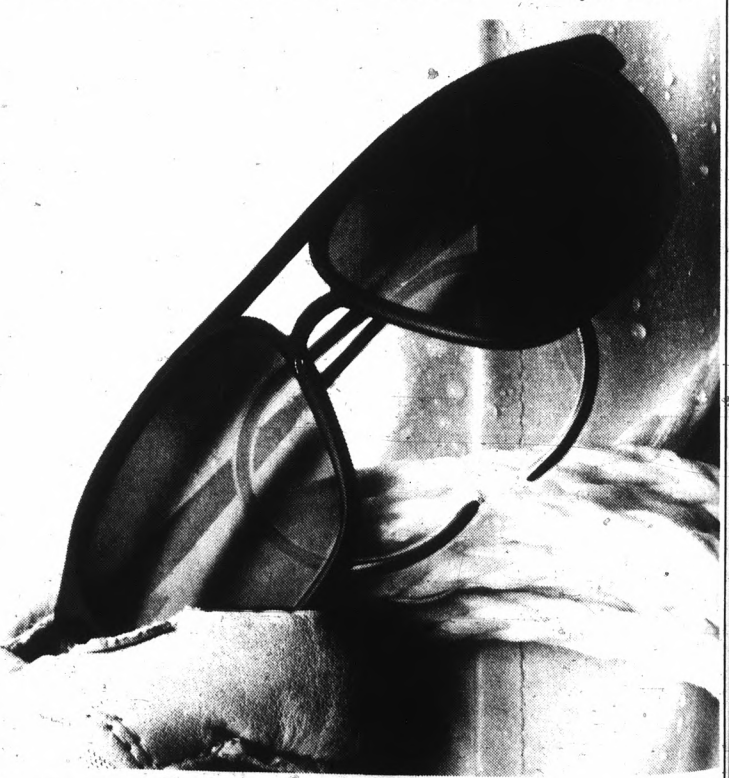
DAVIS (916) 753-4800

204 F Street 95616

For Information About Other Centers In More Than 105 Major US Cities & Abroad

OUTSIDE N.Y. STATE CALL TOLL FREE: 800-223-1782

## SEPTEMBER SPECIAL — 20% OFF



## VUARNET® SUNGLASSES

Vuarnet sunglasses are the choice for everyone who demands optimum eye protection. Vuarnet lenses are made from the highest quality optical glass, precision ground, heat treated, and coated. They offer 100% ultraviolet absorption, and 90% infrared and glare absorption. There are styles for mountaineering, water sports and all outdoor activities.

Stonestown  
San Francisco  
665-6044

THE NORTH FACE

\*Limited to stock on hand



OPENS IN SEPTEMBER AT SPECIALLY SELECTED THEATRES.

Check newspapers for theatres.



# Arts

## Albert Collins brings blues to the Union

By James Turner

People walking through the Student Union lobby yesterday afternoon were treated to a surprise performance by blues great Albert Collins.

During a scheduled show in the Barbary Coast, Collins made his way through the audience out into the Union lobby, swinging his guitar and bringing smiles to the faces of people passing by.

While playing the tune "Frosty", Collins stepped off the stage and began his slow journey through the room and beyond. He stopped and smiled at members of the audience, while guitar licks were rolling off his fingers and his vintage Fender Telecaster guitar.

With the stage people frantically feeding him more guitar cord, he sat down in the fifth row for a few minutes as if he were just another guitar-playing member of the audience.

As he strolled around, his guitar went over and behind his head, up, down and from one side to the other. The crowd danced, cheered and followed him through the room and out into the lobby.

"I think people misinterpret the blues. They're not just about poor people on the down and out. A millionaire can wake up in the morning with the blues," Collins said.

Collins, with a wide friendly face, a pencil-thin beard down his chin and eyes that seem to genuinely smile at you, was a rousing success yesterday.

Considered by some to be today's reigning master of blues, Collins lived up to his reputation as a blustering, powerful showman.

The audience doesn't just listen to his music, it feels it and participates in it. You could feel his music in your bones.

Collins said his cousin, Sam "Lightening" Hopkins was a major source of inspiration for him. A well-known rural blues artist, Hopkins died eight years ago, but Collins carries on the family tradition of fine blues playing.

Though Collins was inspired by men like his cousin, he prides himself on having developed his own trademark guitar sound.

He has subtle yet gripping control over the band. He directs the volume and band-member solos with a look or a quick movement of his hand.

When asked about the future of blues, he said, "I hope it keeps going up. It's always up and down, but lately it has been going up."

He writes some of his songs, as does his wife, Gwen, and he gets some of them from his record label, Alligator.

Collins has been playing the blues for over 30 years, and is not likely to stop just yet.

Collins is the first of many concerts to be presented this semester by AS Performing Arts. Next Wednesday, Huey Lewis and the News will perform at 1 and 3 p.m. in the Barbary Coast.



## Doobie Brothers

By Barry Locke

The Doobie Brothers roached their act after two farewell performances at Berkeley's Greek Theatre last weekend, but not before treating their fans to one last heavy dose of the energy and polish that made them one of the most successful rock groups of the last decade.

It was both a homecoming and a reunion for the band, which started out in the Bay Area, as former leader Tom Johnston, came out to play some of the group's early hits, making it an exciting and nostalgic finale.

Friday night's concert opened with a disappointing new arrangement of "Listen to the Music" which, with its borderline-disco beat was all too reminiscent of the Doobies' turn toward the mainstream in the later part of their career.

In a show that featured a little bit of everything — jazz, blues, country, soul, rock and even a harmonica solo from the group's road manager — guitarist Pat Simmons let it be known early what type of music would highlight the evening. During the second song, an early number called "Rockin' Down the Highway," Simmons, with guitar, took a run far into the crowd, never missing a beat.

Most of the hour-long first set was devoted to mellow saxophone solos by Cornelius Bumpus and most of Michael McDonald's easy-listening hits. Judging from crowd reaction, this time let the audience relax after a long walk up the hills of Berkeley.

It was the second set the crowd came for, and for an hour and 15 minutes the crowd saw a top-notch band play all their old hits with energy and charisma usually found in struggling bands off the

rise rather than a group calling it quits so its members can pursue their own musical interests.

Those interests were clearly defined when they played the few singles that will kick off the individual careers of McDonald and Simmons.

McDonald, America's answer to Paul McCartney, has already reached the top-10 on the pop charts with the slow, soulful "I Keep Forgettin'." But his song didn't get nearly as good a reception as Simmons' not-yet-released "Out On the Streets," which borrows heavily from "Jesus in Just A Minute" and is as frenetic as the group ever recorded.

The best performances of the shows came from Simmons and John McFee, who traded wonderful guitar solos throughout the night. McFee also showcased his versatility by playing the violin in "Blackwater" and the steel-board guitar in "South City Midnight Lady."

For his part, McDonald was a disappointment. Though his songs are commercially successful, their lack of any driving energy, aside from "Takin' It To the Streets," puts them a step below the rest of the group's repertoire. In fact his best solo came when he introduced Simmons, quipping: "On vocals, on guitar, and probably on drugs, Pat Simmons."

The Doobie Brothers saved the best for last, with Johnston coming out to join Simmons and McFee on guitar for "China Grove," "Jesus Is Just A Minute" and a more satisfying version of "Listen to the Music." They played flawlessly together and in solos. It was good to see that, in the face of the criticism the group has received for moving away from hard rock, they could still vibrate an eardrum or two.



By Don Damore

Blues guitar genius Albert Collins fingers his Telecaster.

## 'Side by Side by Sondheim' performers measure up

By Bill Coniff

An almost-bare stage. No costume changes. A minimum of props. Two pianists, no orchestra. Can this really be musical?

The SF State Theatre Department's production of "Side by Side by Sondheim," tagged "a musical entertainment," reviews the critically-acclaimed composer and lyricist Stephen Sondheim's life work, which includes such American musical standards as "Tonight," "Send in the Clowns" and "Everything's Coming Up Roses."

The show has three performers — one, if you include the occasional wry interruptions by narrator John Martin. Quite a task is thrust on them to sing, dance and act over 30 songs from various musicals, and try to convey each song's emotion and context without an endless series of costumes and props.

This requires a talented group of performers who can cover ranges of depth and song styles at the flick of a spotlight switch. SF State's production contains performers who do just that.

Tackling Stephen Sondheim's subtly witty songs with incredible zest, William Bear is as successful reminiscing tenderly in "I Remember" as he is strutting in his role as a female stripper with class in "You Gotta Get a Gimmick." (The latter song from "Gypsy" calls for three women, but since "Side by Side" is limited to two, Bear fills the remaining spot.) Add a very good singing voice, and you have a performer who was made to take on a show like this.

Anne Tofflemire is of the same mold, pushing through every challenge with flying vocal and acting colors. She captures New York in "Another Hundred People" ("A city of strangers/some come to stare/some come to stay"), and

she is absolutely hilarious spoofing love at first sight in "The Boy From..."

Caylia Chaiken is less successful at capturing the subtleties of Sondheim's lyrics. An overdone song like "Send in the Clowns" needs a fresh approach to work, though showing good vocal skills, and Chaiken doesn't provide it. Yet, she has the potential, as her Marlene Dietrich-like, sizzling work in the kinky "I Never Do Anything Twice" amply proves.

"Side by Side" is an excellent way to enjoy Sondheim running the gamut of styles and wit in his focus on relationships and life. Seeing the show is also a sure way to be convinced Sondheim is undoubtedly modern American theatre's Noel Coward.

"Side by Side" will run through Sept. 19 in SF State's Little Theatre. For ticket information and reservations, call 469-2467.

## Van Halen reviewed from parking lot

By Nickel

I'd been psyched all day. I was ready. I was pumped. It was Tuesday, and that night I was going to the Cow Palace to see and review Van Halen, the kings of flash-and-burn-crunk-it-up-til-your-ears-bleed-get-drunk-and-dance-like-a-fool rock 'n roll. The show started at 8 p.m. Everything was set.

I called the publicity agent from Warner Bros. the previous Thursday to confirm the tickets and make sure my name would be on the guest list. No problem, he said. Great.

I was buzzing. I'd even written the introduction to my story in anticipation of the explosive event. Don't get me wrong, I'm not a Van Halen fanatic by any means. I'd be the first to admit that David Lee Roth, Van Halen's vocalist, is an obnoxious human being.

I'd also be the first to admit that Van Halen's music, with the exception of Eddie Van Halen's guitar playing, is not terribly original; their three biggest hits being cover versions of "You Really Got Me," "Dancin' In The Streets," and "Pretty Woman."

These guys aren't the Clash; they don't play "thought rock." They go for that Saturday night feeling, where you pull out all the stops, blast your stereo, and go to the edge — except Van Halen tries for that feeling every night.

It was this idea of powerhouse party rock that kept me psyched and eager to find out for myself if Van Halen could live up to its infamous legend.

Then a snag appeared in the works. I got a call from the Warner Bros. publicity agent late Tuesday afternoon, asking me to switch my tickets from Tuesday to Wednesday night. I said no, Wednesday was production night for the paper and my deadline was Tuesday night. He said he'd hoped I could switch, but there wouldn't be a problem getting the tickets for the Tuesday show. Great, I thought, and headed out to the Cow Palace.

My friend and I arrived there at 6:30 p.m., paid our \$2 for parking, and parked the car in an area that must have been a mile away. As we began our trek to the arena, I was amazed at the sheer number of incredibly beautiful teenage girls. Hundreds of them; some with their long-haired headbanger boyfriends; some in packs of two or three; but almost all of them wearing tight jeans.

It was about 6:45 when we merged into the main crowd and made our way to the box office where our tickets, presumably, were waiting for us. Well, not quite. The guest list for the show hadn't arrived yet, so no one could be



admitted without a ticket.

Seven p.m. turned into 7:30, with no progress. We hung around the box office, watching lines of people pile into the arena and waited along with a few others who shared our plight.

Finally, at 7:45, it was announced that a guest list had arrived. I got in line; I could feel the energy pumping again.

I gave my name to the man behind the ticket window. He checked the guest list. My name wasn't on it. He told me he only had the Warner Bros. guest list, and the Van Halen guest list would be arriving soon. Okay, fine, I thought.

By this time, we were just plain irritated. I, all the more, because now I might not get in to review the show. There was no way in hell I was going to pay \$13 to get in — I'm no fanatic.

The line of people waiting for the Van Halen guest list had at least tripled in size as 8:10 ticked by. This crowd was older than the one that had stamped their way in earlier. There wasn't a headbanger in the bunch. Just a lot of tight jeans.

At last the guest list arrived. For the third time that day, I was pumped. I walked up to the window, and gave my name once again. He checked the new guest list. My name wasn't on it, I asked if there were any more guest lists. He said no. I was pissed.

As my friend and I walked out of the box office, he told me to act like we'd gotten tickets, so we wouldn't look like fools. I don't think it worked. We were the only car leaving the parking lot, as the show had begun 15 minutes earlier;

they hadn't even opened the exit gates yet.

I was angry. I had set up everything to go to this stupid concert, and the publicity agent didn't put me on the lousy list. I suspect he decided to put me on the Wednesday night list, and just didn't tell me. Well, gee, thanks guy.

David Lee Roth said, "There's a little bit of Van Halen in everyone." There was very little in me Tuesday night as I drove home.

## 'Endangered Species'

Mutilated cows have been turning up in parts of Colorado and Wyoming for the past 15 years. "Endangered Species," now playing at the Alexandria, tries to unravel the mystery of these precise and scientific animal mutilations.

The film comes to its own conclusion, but is based on fact. Jobeth Williams of "Poltergeist" fame, portrays the sheriff of Buffalo, Colo., and Rober Urich (remember Vega?) is a tough ex-cop from New York who moves to Colorado with his 16-year-old daughter (Marin Kanter) to escape the big city and his alcoholism.

Williams and Urich, who predictably fall for each other after initial dislike, begin to uncover a well organized and efficient operation behind the cattle mutilations.

The film will win no Oscars, but it does provide 97 minutes of escapist entertainment.

## Jamaican DJ 'toasts' S.F.

By Ann Senuta

Growing up in Jamaica is tough enough for a black kid; no jobs, no respect and nowhere to go. Growing up as a black albino is even harder. That kid's got to be tougher, cooler or sexier than everyone else.

With his yellow-tinted skin, yellow cornrowed hair, red-rimmed blue eyes and black features, Yellowman looks pretty strange. But being poor, unwanted and funny-looking made him hustle even more and today Yellowman is Jamaica's hottest disc jockey, rapping or "toasting" over instrumental rhythm tracks.

When Yellowman hit the Stone on Friday night and the Berkeley Square on Saturday, he sang as he would at a Jamaican sound-system dance, accompanied only by an engineer spinning records. Toasting depends so much on the right beat that—fortunately—Yellowman didn't risk singing with a local band unfamiliar with his material.

The problems with a sound-system became apparent after a few songs on Saturday, however. While Yellowman's voice and beat were in fine form, the rhythm tracks were not loud enough and not varied enough. Songs sounded different only because of Yellowman's rap. He alternated between lovers rock—songs about girlfriends and California girls—scatological humor (a song about how men of different races fart), and some political songs.

"Operation Ratification," about the Mafia, was tight and mixed with snatches of old rhythm and blues songs. Yellowman reminded the crowd that reggae singers grew up on American r & b by slipping in Sam Cooke's "Bring It On Home." He did a cover of Nicodemus' "Gunmen Connection" and mixed in his own verses about

foreign guns ending up in the ghetto, being used in the ganja trade and being used on black brothers.

The Christian church was where many Jamaican kids learned to sing. Yellowman sang a verse of "Amen" and did only one song about Rastafari, implying that he was a Christian instead of a Rastaman.

"Church is over," he announced with a grin after his gospel-tinted stanzas, and the next songs were sexual and in some cases, sexist. He said his yellow body was popular "cause when it discharge, it discharge honey," women were yo-yos, bouncing from one man to another and American women rule the United States because they know how to manipulate their men's money.

His songs portraying women as loose and disloyal could be offensive to many people here, but in Jamaican society, these songs are tolerated, especially in the often silly DJ toasts where women are sweet, tricky things that men have to watch and watch out for.

Yellowman set an unusually casual tone by leaning against the bar, watching the crowd come in and agreeably talking to those who approached him while the opening local band, Umoja, played. His show sometimes slipped into Tom Jones silliness when women climbed on stage and danced against him or received a kiss while their friends took pictures.

Yellowman liked it. Not every Jamaican can toast like he does and look like he does and still call himself so sexy.

**ALL CASIO WATCHES 1/2 OFF!!**

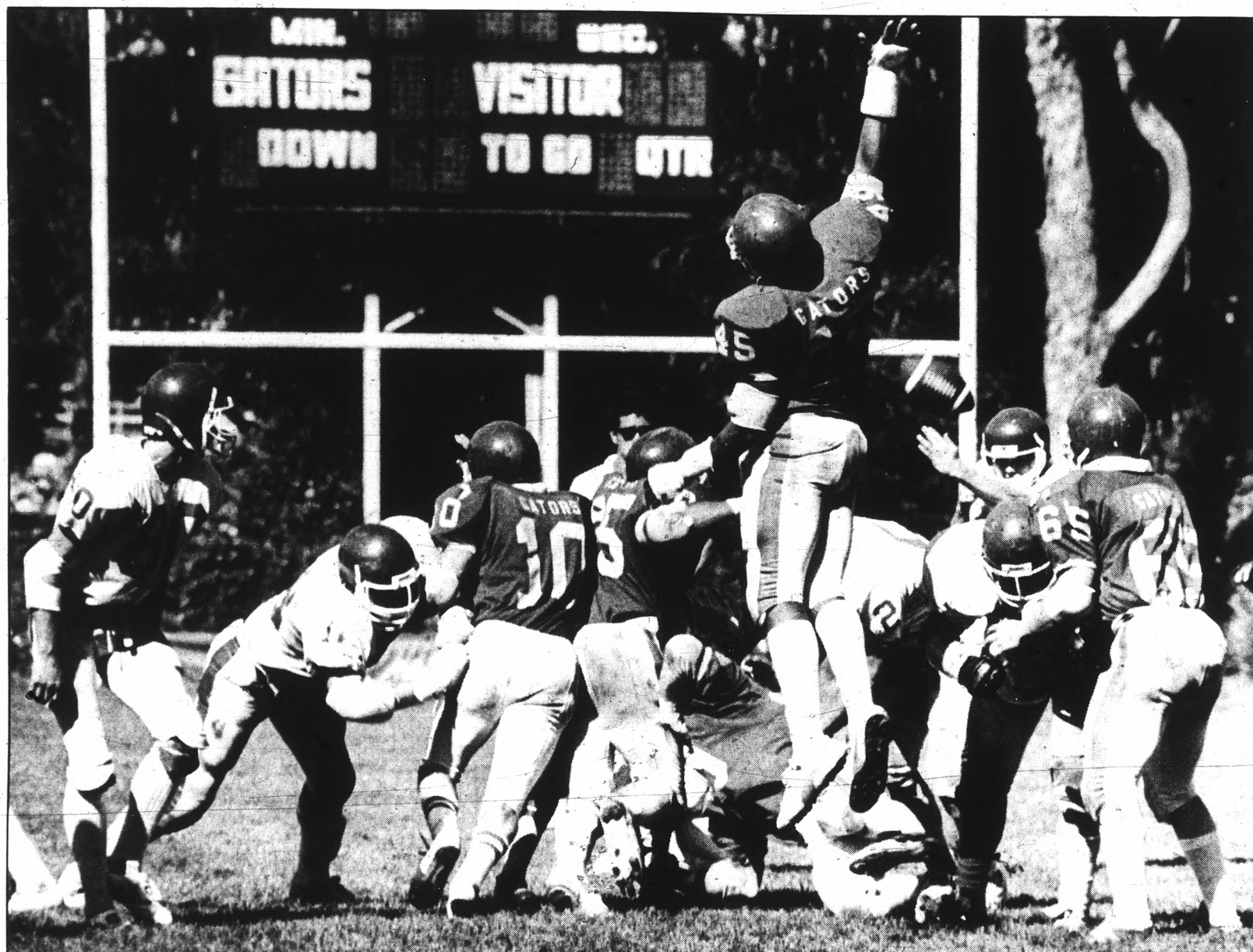
ON SALE NOW FOR \$7.47 to \$29.97

**Franciscan Shops**  
Main Floor-Student Union  
Limited to Stock on Hand



# Sports

## Look for air show in grid opener



Gator players tangle at the line of scrimmage as linebacker Kenny Mitchell (No. 45) blocks a field goal try in Saturday's practice.

## Foley to hit mats with tough recruits

By Tim Carpenter

When SF State wrestlers hit the mats this year, Andy Foley, who once wrestled for SF State, will call the shots. Foley is replacing Allen Abraham as the head wrestling coach.

Abraham, who resigned as coach in May when he was named associate dean of the School of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Leisure Studies, recommended Foley for the coaching job.

"He's a very fine coach and a very fine person," said Abraham. "He will be an integral part of the PE program and a contributor to the sport."

In his 18 years as head coach, Abraham took the Gators to seven conference titles and produced 22 all-Americans. Foley, who wrestled under Abraham, knows he has his work cut out for him.

"I want to do the best I can with what we have this year," he says. "I want a successful program — and that doesn't just mean in the win-loss column."

"One of my goals is to keep the momentum going. The guys have their

heads high and I want to keep them there."

There are nine wrestlers returning from last year's conference champion team. All-American co-captains Adrian Levixier and Mario DeCaro both placed high in the NCAA Division II Championships last year, and Bobby Gonzalez finished second in the Far Western Conference.

Abraham's promotion caused a problem with recruiting, making it the team's weakest recruiting year ever, according to Foley.

"We ended up with a lot of tough recruits, though," he said. "Morris Johnson from Stanislaus is a national caliber wrestler in the heavyweight division."

Foley hopes to fill the only hole he said was left from last year's team — the loss of national champion Kevin Newsome. Junior college transfers Herb Weller and Ali Nazari from Skyline College, along with Armando Gonzalez from San Jose City College and freshmen Kevin Connolly, Michael James and Emanuel Lacy, could all do the job, said Foley.

"Some of the freshmen will take their lumps, but they're tough," he said. "When I was wrestling my first year here, I was known as 'the original baby gator,' because I was a freshman on a team of upper-classmen and college transfer wrestlers. It's a good way to build for the future."

Foley was head wrestling coach at Hogan High School in Vallejo for ten years and has been president of the Bay Area Wrestling Association for the past five years. He started and still runs a youth wrestling program in Vallejo, which is sponsored by the Police Activities League.

Foley's coaching methods have changed

over the years from those Abraham used, but his compassion and philosophy for the sport stay the same.

"Techniques change with time, but you still just have to work hard. And then you've got to work harder," he said.

Assistant coach Lars Jensen, who worked under Abraham for two years, said, "It'll be different. It was a shock for the kids when they first heard about it, but we're solid in the first five weight divisions and have two returning all-Americans."

"Abraham will be hard to replace," said Adrian Levixier, Co-captain. "But we're really together and I know Foley is a good coach. Everyone wants to win."

## What to watch for

**Records:** Cal-State Northridge: 1-1, lost to Sacramento State 30-25, beat Cal-State Hayward 38-37. SF State: 0-0.

**Strengths:** Cal-State Northridge has an All-American candidate in quarterback Steve Duddy. Receivers Ron Colarossi and Rick Carboneau have caught 11 and 10 passes respectively. Veteran tackles Geoff Resnik and Tim Blair anchor the offensive line. Outside linebacker Mark Streid had 16 tackles last week.

SF State quarterback Mike Murray is expected to bolster the new Gator offense. Poncho James and Steve Campbell provide skill and experience at the running back positions. Derrick Casey is an All-American candidate on the defensive line, the same goes for Brian Whitaker at linebacker. Ernie

Christmas' speed makes him a prospect in the defensive secondary.

**Weaknesses:** Cal-State Northridge has yet to impress anyone on defense, allowing 67 points in two games. Matador Coach Tom Keele said he won't change anything, he just hopes individual players perform better.

SF State lacks depth in the offensive line and defensive secondary. Any injury in those areas is bad news. Aside from Casey, the defensive line lacks proven talent.

**Questions:** Can the Northridge defense stop anyone from scoring? Will the Matadors be prepared for the as-of-yet unrevealed Gator offense? Can SF State grasp the offense and play without too many mistakes? Can the first-line ballplayers the Gators are counting on stay healthy and perform up to expectations?

By Buzz Locke

Low-flying birds should beware of speeding footballs invading their territory in Cox Stadium this Saturday at 1 p.m. when SF State hosts Cal State Northridge (1-1) in the Gator's season-opener.

SF State will try to improve on last year's 3-7 record with a new offense designed to utilize the passing talents of quarterback Mike Murray. Murray, a senior transfer from Memphis State, has impressed his coaches with his strong arm and leadership qualities.

Gator Offensive Coordinator Rich Hedrick, who is in his fifth year of service here, looks at the opener with guarded optimism.

"We know the system we've put in works, now we have to eliminate mistakes," said Hedrick. "It's very crucial for us to come out and execute in the first game so the offense can build its confidence."

As always, Coach Vic Rown's squad will pass a lot, but judging from Cal-State Northridge's first two games, this won't be a one-sided aerial display. Matador quarterback Steve Duddy has done nothing to refute Coach Tom Keele's prediction that Duddy may be the best quarterback in the school's history. In two games, Duddy has completed 44 of 91 passes for 561 yards and three touchdowns, one of which lifted the Matadors to a 38-37 last-second victory over Cal-State Hayward last Saturday.

While the Matadors' offense has been impressive (scoring 63 points in two games) the defense has been true to the team name, allowing opponents to charge like bulls while giving up 67 points.

"Our offense has done an awfully good job," said Keele. "But we've got to stop people from scoring against us."

Aside from Murray, the Gators will have plenty of experienced players on offense Saturday. Running backs Poncho James and Steve Campbell led the Gators in rushing last year, and James also was the leading receiver with 29 catches.

Damian Garcia and Jeff Jennings are expected to start at the wide receiver positions and are backed up by returnees Keith Anderson and Daryl Groce.

"That's one nice thing about a school that throws the ball, in that it helps recruiting," said Hedrick. "Every year we have 18 to 20 receivers show up, and you have 10 of them who can play."

Things might not be so nice along the offensive line. What was expected to be a strength turns out to be a question mark because of a lack of depth.

Two players expected to start at the

offensive tackle spots, Dwayne Brown and Jeff Dixon, aren't with the team. Brown didn't want to play and Dixon flunked out of school. As a result, Hedrick said, any injuries would spell trouble.

"Where last year we had a very strong and deep offensive line, this year our first five are very strong, but if someone gets hurt, we're going to struggle," he said.

"Right now, we've got to keep Mike Murray healthy. You can have the greatest passing game in the world, but you can't protect the quarterback you have the worst passing game in the world. Our pass protection has got to come first and it's got to hold up for us."

While Hedrick hopes his offensive line holds up, defensive coordinator Frank Bean wouldn't mind a lapse from the Northridge blockers Saturday.

"We've got to rush the passer," said Bean. "They have a good player at quarterback. He's a good runner and a good passer. We have to contain him."

Anchoring the defensive line in the Gators' 3-4 defense is Derrick Casey, a 6-foot 2-inch senior who weighs 220 pounds. Bean called Casey one of the premier defensive linemen in Division II competition in the country, but added that the other two line positions are "wide open."

At linebacker, Bean called 6-foot 1-inch, 210-pound senior Brian Whitaker "probably the best linebacker in the league."

Like the offensive line, the defensive secondary of the Gators is talented but dangerously thin. With enough luck to avoid injuries, it could be a strong point on the defense.

"We're thin, but we're good in the secondary," said Bean. "Ernie Christmas (a converted running back who runs 40 yards in 4.4 seconds) is probably a pro prospect. He's just a great athlete."

One disadvantage against SF State this Saturday is that Northridge has two games under its belt, while the Gators will be playing their first game.

"There's no question that's to our advantage," said Keele. "They've seen us for a couple of games and we have an idea what they're going to do besides what they did last year, but it certainly helps us to have played two games."

Bean said one of the Gators' biggest obstacles may be mental.

"It's going to be like the last few years," he said. "We've got to learn how to win, to make the big play at the key point in the fourth quarter. I really think it's a psychological thing. If we get over that, assuming our offense will be as good as I think it will be, we've got a real chance."

## Cross country teams gear up for season

By Kian McCarthy

SF State's men's and women's cross country teams are looking forward to this season, which begins Saturday at 11 a.m., against University of San Francisco at the Gators' home course, Crystal Springs in Belmont.

Coaches Harry Marra of the men's team and Lloyd Wilson of the women's are both in their second year of coaching at SF State.

Marra, who previously coached at Springfield College in Massachusetts and the University of California at Santa Barbara, is optimistic because six of last season's top seven runners are returning.

Wilson, who headed teams at Humboldt State and College of the Redwoods in northern California, is relying on a strong recruiting season to bolster the women's team.

Returning on the men's team this year are top runners Dave Skoufos, Mike Fanelli, Mark Osuna, Ralph Paterno, Yannick Loyer, Pete Patis and James Saladino. The team is especially strong in long distance running, which is necessary for any team to be competitive in the Northern California Athletic Conference.

"I think we have the best cross country team in the history of SF State," Marra said.

He said the team will run 80 to 100 miles per week while training in September, implementing more hill training and aiming toward the pivotal conference meet Oct. 30 at Riverside. From a training standpoint, Marra

asserts that he is "a biomechanics person," and that form running is an important aspect in his team's training, with proper warm-up prior to workouts and cool-down following the day's training. Marra said that the runner is less likely to be injured.

"Everyone must stay healthy if the team is to reach its goals," he said.

The typical distance his team will be racing is 10,000 meters, although they will also run five-mile courses, and a 3.1 mile race in their first dual meet.

Marra said that Skoufos, Fanelli and Osuna "are capable of running with anyone in the conference." They are expected to lead the team throughout the season.

Wilson is pleased with the six women athletes on his team. Compared to last year's team, the runners are ahead in "mental attitude," he said. Wilson, who recruited all his runners, said, "It is very difficult to recruit runners and promote cross country as a women's sport on this campus."

Wilson said that he was "impressed with the knowledge" of his runners, noting that some of them have had little, if any, experience in the sport. He acknowledges that his team is in a very tough conference and will have to work hard.

Wilson is realistic about his team's chances. He does not think his team will be one of the top running teams in the conference, although he is positive it is a much better team than the one he coached last year.

**RENTALS AVAILABLE**  
HOMES, APARTMENTS & FLATS AVAILABLE FOR A STUDENT'S BUDGET (PLACES TO SHARE, TOO!)



**HOMEFINDERS RENTALS**

1110 VAN NESS AT GEARY  
885-1068

M-F 9-7, Sat 10-5, Sun 10-4  
LOOKING FOR A ROOMMATE? WE'LL ADVERTISE YOUR PLACE FOR FREE!

**LASERS AND MORE!**

The Multi-Media Laser Concerts

**LIGHTS FANTASTIC**

Sat. Sept. 19, 5:00 pm

**ROCK STARS**

Thurs. & Sun. 9:00 pm

Fri. & Sat. 9:00 & 10:30 pm

**SPOTLIGHT: The Beatles**

Fri., Sat. & Sun. 7:30 pm

Show starts promptly. No late admission.

Tickets on sale at the Academy 1/2 hour before show time. Advance tickets: \$5.00.

Group show information 387-6302

**Morrison Planetarium**

California Academy of Sciences

Golden Gate Park 387-6300

**OLD STYLE PIZZA. WE DELIVER.**

731-4545 or 731-4580.  
DELIVERY AFTER 5:00 P.M.

**Pirro's**

Pirro's Pizzeria and Italian Restaurant  
2244 RAVAL STREET, BETWEEN 32ND & 33RD AVE



Reserves in action: backup quarterback Ed Larson hands off to running back Andrew Mosby, the smallest player on the team at 5 foot 5.



# Gator water polo team treading in stormy seas

By Peter Brennan

SF State's water polo team is staying afloat this year despite threats by the Athletic Department to drop its program.

Sports Information Director Matt Fischer said the program was in danger of being dropped last spring "because nearly every other school in the conference has dropped its program." After Hayward State abolished water polo last spring, only UC Davis and SF State still had teams.

"Basically, we wanted to compete against four or five other teams in the conference. (In water polo) there were no conference championships," said Fischer, who added that the athletic department also dropped badminton, golf and fencing due to the lack of conference teams.

SF State water polo players signed a petition last spring asking the department to keep water polo.

"We thought it was a valuable program to keep," said Fischer. "There was enough student interest, so we made a commitment to keep water polo through 1982."

After this season, however, chances are the water polo team will be dropped, Fischer said. "But that will be decided later this year," he said.

An advisory committee made up of various coaches and administration officials will decide the fate of the team.

Meanwhile, at last weekend's Cal Berkeley Tournament in Stockton, the team won one scrimmage and lost six.

"The outcome of those games was not important," said new head coach Roddy Svendsen. "It was more important that we got a lot of playing time."

The team scored a victory of sorts by having competed at all in the tournament, considering it lost its regular coach only a week before the season started. Ex-Gator coach Harold Zane left to coach at Fresno State because "it

is a step up to Division I, and he'll be able to offer scholarships," Svendsen said.

But to Zane's credit, he "didn't want to leave until he got a replacement," Svendsen said.

Zane found Svendsen by placing a call to Pete Cutino, head coach at Cal Berkeley, who recommended Svendsen for the job.

Svendsen, who graduated from Berkeley in 1975, played four years at Cal and was Cutino's assistant for one year. Berkeley won four NCAA Championships in Svendsen's five years there.

"I still joke with Pete that he hasn't won a championship since I left," said Svendsen, who credits his former coach with much of his knowledge.

For the past three years, Svendsen has taught math classes and coached water polo and swimming at a high school in the San Joaquin Delta area.

"It was hard leaving the high school team because I had two All-American players returning," Svendsen said. "But I'm very pleased to be back in the Bay Area and excited to coach a university water polo team."

What does the new coach feel about the threat to drop the program?

"We'll have that hanging over our heads," he said. "I don't like bureaucratic things like that. All I want to do is coach."

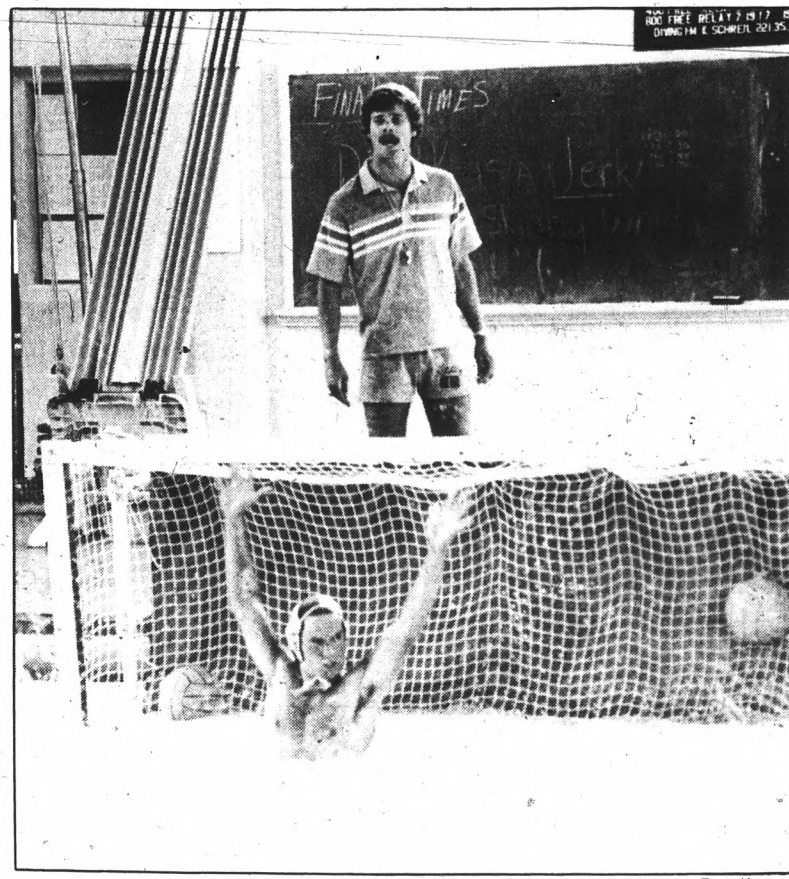
"We have more kids than ever before.

As long as we have adequate numbers, I think we'll be okay," said Svendsen, a disciplinarian who makes any player late for practice swim butterfly 1,000 yards.

This fall the team has nine returning players, five transfers and seven freshmen.

"We have a group of inexperienced players," said Svendsen after the weekend tournament. "Right now we're kind of raw. (But) we are ahead of where we should be at this time."

SF State will play against some strong competition this season, including Stan-



By Toru Kawana

**Water polo coach Roddy Svendsen yells advice to his players while they take practice shots against goalie Steve Beck.**

ford, the defending NCAA champions, and Cal Berkeley, which placed third in the NCAA Championships last year. This weekend the Gators play in the prestigious Cal Irvine Invitational at Newport Beach. Seven of the nations top ten teams will be there.

Because the team is no longer in a conference, it will compete as an in-

dependent. At the end of this season, with no conference championships, SF State is hoping to attend the NCAA Invitational Division II Championships, an event Zane was instrumental in organizing.

But going there depends on how well the Gators do this season.

"I'm very optimistic," Svendsen said.

## Thoughts about the NFL strike

By Doug Amador

After watching the 49ers lose to the Los Angeles Raiders Sunday, I felt some ambivalence about the game.

As a true Niner Faithful, I was naturally disappointed the home team lost. On the other hand, I really didn't care.

Such apathy on my part comes from the all too real threat of a National Football League player's strike this season.

Strike talk is a genuine turn-off, tempering what little enthusiasm I have left for America's No. 1 sport.

It is time to face the cold, harsh facts, sports fans. NFL players will inevitably go on strike this year, marring another sporting season (remember the baseball strike?) because management refuses to give in to the players' demands of 55 percent of the owners' gross profit.

Let the rent that after the third game — they need to play at least three games to get a year toward their pension plan — the players will lay down their shoulder pads and sit out a few games, if not the entire season.

Ironically, the 49ers, who have not appeared on Monday Night Football since 1978, are scheduled to debut this year on Monday night for the fourth game. Sorry Niner Faithfuls. Wait 'till next year.

But time heals all wounds. Once the initial shock subsides, and the stark reality of all without the gridiron sets in, fans will slowly come to realize that, yes, there is life after football.

Think of the possibilities if America had no professional football. Beer-bellied husbands might actually discover Sunday activities other than sinking into their armchairs and popping open 12-ounce cans during time outs. Family unity would be restored if Dad took the family to the park, played catch with the kids, sat in the shade with the wife under a tree — and drank beer.

Without football, Sunday widows would exist no more. Husbands and wives would rediscover themselves, perhaps causing a reduction in the divorce rate and an increase in the population.

The leaky faucets of America would no longer drip. Sunday would be the day to paint the kitchen walls, mend the broken fences, and clean out the cluttered cellar. And best of all: no Howard. Think about it. The Shril would no longer pierce our ears with his incessant chatter about marginal players who sound like the next contender to enter the Hall of Fame. Just the thought of an ABC booth without The Mouth is enough to make any ardent fan wish for a strike.

\*\*\*

People like to think that the biggest victims of the strike would be the loyal, undying fans who use the NFL as a vicarious teething ring, nursing off every bit of football information thrown at them. Only the fan gets ripped off if the strike occurs. Ripped off? Don't the fans feel ripped off already? By the time the fan pays for ticket, parking, hot dogs and beer, he is out 25 dollars.

And for what? A bunch of overgrown children who make a living knocking one another senseless to the ground. That's entertainment? Perhaps to some of us it is. But then again, we can all live without football.

\*\*\*

Nobody really wants to see a football strike. But if the players insist on 55 percent of the gross, then strike talk will turn into strike action.

With the newly signed television network contracts, each football team stands to take \$14,000,000 per year on television revenue alone for the next five years. This means a team can make money without even selling a single ticket the entire season. No doubt the players consider themselves grossly underpaid. The average salary is \$10,000 per year, a paltry sum compared to the millions dished out in professional baseball and basketball. But to demand 55 percent of the owners' gross profits is ridiculous. It is the owners' prerogative to keep their books closed and not be forced to share more than half their income. If the owners give in to the players' demands, it will shift the control of the game over to the players, altering the structure that has made professional football the most successful sport ever.

The owners already are willing to substantially increase player salaries and incentives. If the players' union doesn't accept a proposal soon, then let them go on strike. Let the players sweep warehouse floors or sell insurance policies for a while and see how the real world lives. Players would no doubt then appreciate the rare privilege of competing in the NFL.

It really is hard to feel sorry for someone who makes anywhere between \$50,000 and \$600,000 per year. Granted, the players do risk serious injury everytime they step out on the playing field. Football careers are short-lived, averaging less than five years. That is the players' choice. They are supposed to be college educated men who are trained for a career other than football. If they want to play, fine. If they don't, well, guess we'll survive.

\*\*\*

If the players' union does indeed go on strike, don't expect the fans to shun the NFL once play is resumed. Just look at last year's major league baseball strike. Fans over the country vowed never to attend another game. So what happened? Baseball is more popular than ever, and even set an all-time attendance record for a single week this summer when 2,303,766 fans attended games from Aug. 8 through Aug. 15, breaking the record of 2,280,324 set in 1980.

In the long run, the players can apparently do no wrong in the eyes of the fans. No matter how loud the fans cry foul, once this thing is settled they will welcome back the players with open arms. Who ever said any love was lost between players and fans?

\*\*\*

Booters win three straight

By Kendall Woodward

Boasting the nickname "The No Goal Patrol," the SF State soccer team opens the Northern California Athletic Conference a week from tomorrow at Humboldt State.

Tomorrow the undefeated Gators (0-1) play at 3 p.m. against Division I team Stanford (2-0) in Palo Alto.

If the first three games of the season go any indication, the nickname just might stick. Tuesday the Gators played a preless tie against Cal-State Los Angeles, the runners up in last season's Division II National Championships.

Goalie Andreas Wolf recorded his second shutout this season.

A 3-1 victory over Chapman College Monday night turned up the Gators for the L.A. match. Paul Mangini scored no goals, and Pablo Gonzales added a

third against Chapman, ranked No. 4 in the Far West Region.

Peter Mangini did a "good job" with L.A.'s star midfielder, Igor Beyder, said Coach Jack Hyde. "We played a very good, tactical, top level game. Each team had a couple of chances to score, but we didn't let L.A. play their usual game," said Hyde.

SF State's entire defense from last season returns this year. The Gator defense was punctured for 38 goals in the final 18 games last season and failed to register a shutout, finishing fifth in the Far Western Conference with a 2-7-3 record, and got shut out six times.

Wolf played 13 games and gave up 14 goals for an average of 1.08 per game. He had two shutouts and 4-5-1 record.

"We can hold any team to a shutout, and if the offense can put one in the net,

we will win," said Wolf. "You can't lose games if you don't give up goals."

Hyde began practice Aug. 19, stressing more fitness and discipline to the team program. "It is hard to discipline a losing team," Hyde said.

"Last year was a rebuilding one for Jack," said Wolf. "We know each other by heart now."

Also returning are last season's leading scorers, twin brothers Peter and Paul Mangini, and Richard Mainz, each with seven goals.

"Mainz puts a lot of physical effort into the game, and midfielder Adolfo Frias is strong and steady," said Hyde.

"The first four games of the season are really tough, but it's a barometer to gauge the rest of the season," said Hyde.

\*\*\*

Swim teams recruiting

Are you interested in intercollegiate swimming? Both the men's and women's swim teams are looking for new swimmers. Contact the coaches, Bob Madrigal and Roddy Svendsen, at the swimming pool during practice from 4 to 6 p.m. daily.

\*\*\*

Looking for spiritual growth?

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR

—a Christian community uniting races and generations.

—study and preaching centered in the Gospel of love.

Sunday Services 8:30 and 11:00

Child care at 11:00

Classes for All Ages 9:45

Nursery School Monday thru Friday 9:00-3:00

Junipero Serra at Garfield, one block south of Holloway

\*\*\*

PIANO LESSONS

Classical and contemporary music. All ages.

Edwina Hee

751-0528

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE



# Backwords



## Requiem for an old workhorse

When they first rumbled down the tracks in 1948, people called them "Green Torpedoes," and the name stuck.

They came to the San Francisco Municipal Railway in an exuberant burst of postwar transit planning. Solid, reliable and built to take on anything, the shiny, new "Presidential Conference Cars," as they were officially known, reflected that expansive, anything-is-possible era.

But when this summer fades, so too will the 36-year reign of the Green Torpedoes as the city's principal transit rail vehicle. They have become another victim of progress, inexorably swallowed whole by the age of lighter, faster and quieter computerized cars designed to carry more and more people.

Like many of the people who rode them regularly through the years, the Torpedoes were immigrants to San Francisco. They came from St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo. Some were new, some were used and in good condition, and some were dilapidated. They were made of steel, wood and glass, and to ride one was to feel the rails: the smooth, powerful rolling sensation of metal on metal.

They were operated by one driver who had at his disposal a clear, strong, manually operated bell, rung when

crossing intersections or greeting another streetcar passing in the opposite direction. Going around corners produced a dull screech, and at every stop the car swayed gently, doors clattering as passengers got on and off. The windows could be opened to let in cool breezes on hot days. The cars occasionally broke down, but they were truly an embodiment of an intercity workhorse transit vehicle.

The Green Torpedo rule of the Muni rails began in 1946 when the city ordered 10 of the streetcars — built from a design developed in the 1930s — from the St. Louis Car Co. at a cost of \$26,840 each. The purchase was financed by an "orphan penny fund": a ruling by the California Public Utilities Commission had held that because of excess profits, the Muni's 7-cent wartime fare had been one penny too high. It was impossible to refund the money to the public, so the decision was made to spend it on new equipment.

The new streetcars began service in 1948. The fare was raised in 1946 from 7 cents to a dime. Twenty-five more cars were purchased in 1952 with money remaining from a 1947 transit modernization bond issue sponsored by Mayor Roger Lapham. These were the last streetcars built by the St. Louis Car Co. for domestic service.



In the years after World War II, American cities began to curtail rail transit in favor of diesel and electric trolley buses. San Francisco followed this trend, and by the mid-1950s, many rail lines had been changed to bus service. Five major rail lines remained, however, and the Muni made plans to replace all of the remaining "iron monsters" — the ponderous old streetcars that had preceded the Green Torpedoes — with the newer cars. Once again the city turned to the St. Louis Car Co.: 66 cars, built in 1946 and still in good condition were repaired, repainted and leased to San Francisco, which at that time could not afford to purchase them outright. They arrived in 1957 and 1958; four more followed in 1962.

In the 1960s and early '70s, plans for the Muni Metro subway on Market Street — plans that had been argued and debated by city officials for 10 years — began to take solid form. It was agreed that the Presidential Conference Cars would have to be replaced, but until that time, the existing fleet needed bolstering. So in 1973, 11 cars were purchased from the Toronto Transit Commission thirdhand. They had originally been built for the Kansas City Public Service System in 1946 and 1947. They were the last of the old-style streetcars brought to San Francisco.

Jim Holland sits easily in the driver's seat of a Torpedo rolling down a long grade on Church Street. His body moves almost imperceptibly in rhythm with the movement of the car, a man intimately familiar with his vehicle and who thoroughly enjoys operating it.

"All I can ever remember wanting to be is a streetcar operator," says Holland, who moved from Chicago to San Francisco six years ago for one purpose: to drive the antiques. A rail transit buff, he can reel off facts, figures and anecdotes about all kinds of streetcars, and he speaks with special passion and affection about San Francisco's.

"It's a good piece of equipment. It was developed at the end of the Depression to combat competition from automobiles — it had to be able to accelerate and stop better than an automobile, and it did. If this model hadn't been developed, streetcars would have been obsolete by the mid-1950s."

Although Holland is prepared to begin operating the new Light Rail Vehicles — "I knew they were coming when I came out here" — he says they are "not my idea of a streetcar." It is apparent which type of car he prefers.

"The simple, functional purpose of a streetcar is to carry a person from here to there. You don't need all that sophisticated equipment on a light

model. Most people don't believe this, but a Green Torpedo is considerably faster than an LRV. The doors on the LRV are slow, and once they're closed, you have to wait about four seconds before the power goes on. For example, the running time in an LRV from the beach to the East Bay Terminal is approximately 40 minutes. The running time in the older model is the same time, but with 25 more passenger stops and they start and stop faster than an LRV — look at the design specs."

As he begins to pull away from the stop at Church and 24th streets, a woman with a large backpack runs after the car, one hand waving to catch the driver's attention. Holland brings the Green Torpedo to a smooth, quick stop, and the passenger, smiling gratefully, climbs on.

"If I'd been driving an LRV, I wouldn't have stopped — the doors are so inefficient it would have taken too much time. The doors have over 100 moving parts. The maintenance on the LRVs is incredible — you have to stay right on top of them or they just aren't going to perform."

At the old, worn red brick Muni car barn at Geneva and San Jose avenues, Ralph Ramirez, the shop superintendent, gazes fondly at the old Torpedoes lined up under the high, wide-roofed building. Although the age of the barn and the streetcars under it provide a direct contrast to the huge, modern Muni Metro yard and the sleek, gleaming LRVs across the street, they have an unmistakable dignity about them.

Ramirez has been a Muni mechanic for 34 years (he retired after this conversation.) He remembers another changeover a long time ago.

"When the Torpedoes were brought in to replace the 'iron monsters,' a lot of the guys didn't like them. 'Too modern and sophisticated,' they said. They called them 'headache cars,'" Ramirez remembers.

He speaks positively of the LRV's. He says that most of the problems that plagued the \$322,000 Boeing-Vertol cars when they were first used in Boston have been worked out, and that the basic construction of the LRVs is stronger than the older cars. But they are also much harder to maintain because they are far more complex.

"I assign one mechanic to work on one streetcar," Ramirez says. "He knows everything about the car. The LRVs need more people working on each one. They're much more specialized."

Yet the situation is the same as three decades ago: It takes time to get used to the new equipment, but once it is understood, the new era settles in completely.

In June of last year, the LRVs took



over weekday service on all of San Francisco's streetcar lines. The Torpedoes have been running only on weekends, and next Saturday, diesel buses will replace the old streetcars. In November, the LRVs will take over completely.

According to Muni Metro Manager Don Cameron, sentimental transit officials wanted to put the Green Torpedoes up for bids to the few remaining cities with transit systems still using the cars, most notably Mexico City. But no interest has been expressed by anyone except two California railway museums — each got one — and scrap dealers, who have already bought several.

"They're probably being pounded in to razor blades," says Cameron.

So the final run of the Green Torpedoes draws near. Like so many other vestiges of less complex times, these battered, but faithful veterans of urban mass transit have quietly vanished like wisps of fog on a sunny day, another trace of San Francisco's past gone forever.

Top: a J Church tops a hill near Dolores Park; middle: a midnight Muni rider; right: classic interior; left: sunset over a Green Torpedo.

Text by Dennis Wyss  
Photos by Michael Jacobs

